A FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH.

CALVERT'S DENTO-PHENOLENE.

The Editor of *Health* says :—"The most effective preparation for ridding the mouth of the aroma of tobacco, and leaving a pleasant taste."

1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1-lb. 7s. 6d. bottles (English rates).

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,776—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

CHUBB'S SAFES AND CHUBB'S LOCKS

Daily preserve Crores of Rupees. There is not a single instance of LOSS by FIRE or BURGLARS from a CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF and THIEF RESISTING SAFE.

BOMBAY AGENT, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
SHANNON	4189	F. Crewe	28th Aug.
M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	F. Crewe	3rd October ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5923	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.I. INDIA	5003	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4285	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
BAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st ,, ,,
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	26th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

SS "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th Aug. at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandavi, in the foregoing or any order Weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,650 tons, on or about the 27th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buereh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, about the 28th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 8th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, on or about 1st Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. "VINCENZO FLORIO" .....17th Sept., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 19, 1896.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES
of all kinds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

USE ONLY
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

CREASOTINE.
THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

TRADE MARK.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.

Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.

This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S
CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING POWDER.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.

This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid ; will be found most satisfactory in its action ; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.

ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BEG to announce that they have Special Facilities for Mounting Water Color Drawings and Sketches, and are able to undertake every class of work of this character from elaborately cut sunk mounts for finished Drawings, Pictures, and Designs to the simpler laying down of Sketches or Photographs on appropriate Boards.

FORES' HIGH-CLASS SPORTING PICTURES.
HUNTING, RACING, SHOOTING, &c.

The subjects represented are full of life and being faithful realities will forcibly appeal to all lovers of sport. Catalogues of unframed subjects on application.

ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAVURES after painting by Celebrated Artists, framed in English Oak and Gold.

		Rs.	a.
Tel-el Kebir. By Alphonse de Neuville		50	0
Retour de Reconnisance	do.	40	0
Defense de la Port de Longboyau	do.	45	0
A la Recherche d'un Gue	do.	40	0
Un Porteur de Dépêches	do.	45	0
Defence of Rorke's Drift	do.	55	0
Une Pièce en Danger	do.	40	0
Charge de Dragons à Gravelotte	do.	45	0
Concert aux Avant Postes	do.	45	0
Le Cimetière de Saint Privat	do.	45	0
The Thin Red Line. By R Gibb		50	0
L'Alerte. By E. Detaille		40	0
Roll Call. By Miss Thompson		30	0
Quatre Bras	do.	30	0

COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ONE OF THE MARVELS OF THE AGE

IS THE ENORMOUS INCREASE IN THE SALE OF PURE WHISKIES IN WHICH DEWAR'S TAKES THE FIRST PLACE.

Their Special Old Highland & Extra Special Old Highland stand absolutely unrivalled.

Retail Agent : D. BARIA, Crawford Market.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	,,
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	,,
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—

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NEW (1896) EDITION.

KEMP & CO.'S
PRESCRIBER'S PHARMACOPŒIA

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW REMEDIES HAVE BEEN ADDED, AND THE SHAPE OF THE BOOK ALTERED TO A MORE CONVENIENT SIZE.

AN INVALUABLE WORK
OF REFERENCE FOR
PRESCRIBERS AND PHARMACISTS.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE PATENT
"MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.

HOLDALLS, SOVEREIGN BELTS,

HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.

DECK-CHAIRS.—FROM Rs. 2-8 EACH.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS, NOTICE!!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	.....	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash. Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. ,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. ,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. ,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. ,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. ,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT,
Will be held in the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
ESPLANADE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS,
ON WEDNESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
AT 9-30 P.M.,
(Programme in a later issue.)

TICKETS—May be had from the HEAD MISTRESS, Also at the DOOR on the Evening of the Entertainment.
PRICES Rs. 2 and 1.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per R. S. "CALEDONIEN," from MARS ILLES, VICTORIA DOCK, Shed No. 12, All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the Discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.
Bombay, 25th August, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay, 24th August, 1896.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June 1896, of RUPEES TWENTY-ONE per share, WILL BE PAID on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 26th August.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, August 25th, 1896.

ANY one desiring to SUPPLY an ORGAN for the CHURCH of NEURA, Goa, is requested to present himself at Panjim, Goa, in the Office "Administracao das Cenfrariso das Ilhas" at Panjim, Goa, at 10 A.M., on the 21st September, 1896.

The conditions of the Contract will be made known at the time the Contract is put up for sale.

AUGUSTO B. C. SIMPLICIO PIRES,
Escrivao.
Panjim, 18th August, 1896.

EVENING DRESS SOCKS AND SILK SOCK SUSPENDERS.

Superfine Black Balbriggan or Lisle Thread.
Super Black Cashmere, plain or with Embroidered Silk Fronts.
Best Pure Black Silk, plain or with Embroidered Silk Fronts.
SILK SOCK SUSPENDERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HOSIERS, &c., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1896 at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter to the Secretary from Commander M. Bean, R. I. M., resigning his seat on the Corporation.
2. Letter to the President, from George Cotton, Esq., asking approval to his absence from 7th August 1896, to early in December next.
3. Appointment of Municipal Executive Health Officer. Letter from the Commissioner, stating that the terms of five years for which Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Weir was re-appointed expires at the end of September, 1896, and drawing attention to that officers services as Health Officer.
4. Notice from the Municipal Secretary, to the effect that the next appointment of Auditors to the Corporation will take place in March, 1897.
5. Resolution of the Standing Committee, as under:—
Recommending sanction to the construction of a ward office for the Engineer's Department at Gamdevi, at a cost of Rs. 4,389, to the debit of Surplus Cash Balance.
6. Resolution of ditto stating that subject to the approval of the Corporation the Committee propose to select certain specified banks for the deposit of surplus moneys at interest during the year 1896-97.
7. Ditto, recommending sanction to the continuance of the employment, from 30th November, 1896, of the establishment for preparing detailed plans and estimates, &c., of the work of constructing Fire Brigade Stations and Quarters up to 31st July 1896.
8. Ditto, recommending sanction to a detached building, being constructed for the accommodation of the Foremen and Engineer of the Fire Brigade, and additional quarters for the Tascars of the Brigade at Gamdavi, at a cost of Rs. 15,528.
9. Ditto, recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 1,400, from Surplus Cash Balance, to provide for the employment of 20 labourers from 15th August, 1896, to the end of the current financial year, for cleaning choked pipe drains land at Municipal expense in the sewered portion of the city.
10. Ditto, recommending sanction (1) to the employment from the 1st October next, or such subsequent day as sanction is accorded, to the end of the present financial year of a staff for house-connection work in Colaba and Parel, at a monthly cost of Rs. 1,390: (2) to the employment of a Survey Establishment at a monthly cost of Rs. 595: (3) to the grant Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of revenue survey sheets, &c.: (4) of Rs. 500 for the purchase of office furniture, &c.: (5) the cost of audit establishment for five months at Rs 140 that the total of these charges for the five months, namely, Rs. 13,125 be met from the balance of the grant for house-connections amounting to Rs. 2,90,000 (6) to the advance of Rs 100,000 for the purchase of articles not now in stock to be used on the street portions of the house connections and for sale to house owner for their part of the work also for labour to be supplied by contractors. The advance to be adjusted (1) out value of such articles and cost of labour recovered from private parties, and (2) by debiting to the balance of Rs 2,90,900 for house connections the cost of articles used and labour employed on Municipal work.
Further letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner relating to the above subject.
11. Letter to the President, from Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers.
12 Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—
Recommening for sanction the handing over to Kalia Kanoo, on behalf of the villagers of Matunga, a plot of Municipal land in exchange for a plot of land situated on the new Matunga new road, occupied by a temple.
13. Ditto, Forwarding Memorandum from the Commissioner, submitting letter from the Municipal Solicitors, stating that the suit instituted by Messrs. Bulkley & Co, against the Municipality has been dismissed with costs.
14. Letter to the President, from Mr. Acting Secretary Logan, requesting that Government may be informed what progress has been made in the Mazagon sewerage scheme, and whether the Corporation are now in a position to indicate at what date approximately the nuisance in the Kasara Basin is likely to be removed.
15. Letter to the President, from the Hon'ble Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Batty, on the subject of the Police charges.
16. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of the admixture of ghee.
17. Report of the Committee of the Corporation submitting for sanction amended rules for regulating the construction of house drainage connections.
18. Quarterly statement of the assessment of properties for the quarter ended 30th June, 1896.
19. Monthly return of sick; treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of July 1896.
20. Memorandum to the President, from the Education Inspector, C.D., forwarding copy of notification on the subject of the Educational Conference to be held at Poona on the 30th September 1896.
21. Letter to the President, from Messrs. J. Leask, and H. W. Barrow, stating that on 3rd August before office hours they respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Municipal Secretary.
22. Notice of motion from N. N. Katrak, Esq., asking the Commissioner to report what steps he has taken of intends taking with regard to the decaying grass and scrub on the gathering grounds of the Tanks, Tulsi and Vehar Lakes.
23. Notice of motion by the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.C., that the Commissioner be requested to enquire and inform the Corporation whether any and what Municipal officers own or are interested in and patents connected with Municipal work or works under the guidance or supervision of the Municipality with all details and particulars connected with such patents.
24. Letter to the President, from the Municipal Secretary, stating that, as it will probably be necessary for him to apply, at an early date, to be allowed to retire on pension, he has the honour to enquire whether the Corporation consider it desirable that, before leaving their service he should carry to completion for them the calendar which he has commenced of the more important and interesting portions of the old Municipal records of this city; (2) that as the pension to which he is entitled will become greatly reduced by the cost of remittance to England, he ventures to submit for the favourable consideration of the Corporation his application to be allowed, as a special case, such gratuity in addition to pension as may be thought deserving of, having regard to the approval from time to time expressed of his services during a period of nearly 26 years.
25. Notice of motion from A. G. Vieges, Esq., asking the Commissioner to report on the condition of the Bandora Slaughter Houses.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Office, Bombay, August 25, 1896.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

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MADAME BARTON-BOOTH,
Kindly Assisted by well-known Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.
Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Plans at Messrs. S. ROSE AND CO.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 31st inst. to WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 25th August, 1896.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 5. per Share, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1896, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 8th September, 1896, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders in the Register on the 31st inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st August to 9th September, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th August, 1896.

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this COMPANY, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1896, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1896.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1897, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 26th day of August, 1896, to the 5th day of September, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1896.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 2-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1896.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To approve the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Mulraj Khatau, as a Director of the Company.
IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th August, 1896.

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FOR
SUMMER CLOTHING.

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SAMPLES FREE.

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2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.
First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.
TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.
Proprietor,
I. L. D'AGUIAR.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem 35 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

RECEIVED, American, 8-day Regulators, Rs. 25, and with date, Rs. 30. Guaranteed for 5 years—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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THE POST of the STEWARD at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club is now FILLED UP.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Trains and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—Liqueur Almonds, at Rs. 2-8 per lb. Chocolate Eggs containing Sweets, Re. 1-8 per lb., As. 2 each. Ordinary Sweets for School Children, etc., at As. 12 and 8 per lb.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Meadows Street, Bombay.

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"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hon. Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE,
DISCONTINUANCE OF SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA ON FRIDAYS.

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the eighth of June last, the public are advised that as the SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN, which now leaves Bombay, at 17-30 o'clock, on FRIDAYS only, for Poona, is not patronised sufficiently to make it remunerative, it will be discontinued and not run on FRIDAY next, the twenty-eighth instant, or until further notice.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-second of August, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on the 1st September, 1896, for the SUPPLY for one year by contract at Bombay, of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES.
For further particulars, see Bombay "Government Gazette," of 13th August, 1896, or apply to the MARINE STOREKEEPER of this Yard.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 11th August, 1896.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 21st September 1896, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January 1897.
2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.
3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.
4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th August, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y."
Care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.
27th July, 1896.

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AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
E. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
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ABERDEEN WHISKY
SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	S

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.		Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,427½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100 / 75		10. p.c.	167
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£37
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian	1,346		100	Nil	69
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld (Belary)	571	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Union	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,720
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 800	1,000	dvd Rs.50	930xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	1,087xd
Coimbatore S and M	1,000	180	180	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	650
Colaba Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Currimbhoy Mill	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,040xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.20	610
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	610
Empress	2,100	600	500	dvd 25	680
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	825
Hindustan	870	1,000	1,000	30	730
Hingangham Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	25	770
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	665
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,270
Jacob-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	765
Jaffer Alli	600	600	600	dvd Rs.20	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	250
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,070
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	670
Khandesh	760	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khaggaum Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Nil	85
Khatao Maize	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	865
Kurlee	9,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	282
Leopold	445	1,000	1,000	30	890
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,180
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.120	3,500
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	605
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	15 per ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,810
Manson	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Meerji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	Fm.
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	630
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	63½
Oriental	6,735	335	335	dvd Rs20	435
Prandhamy Mills Co (Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,375
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	960
Ripon Mills	606	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,305
Shamrock	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,740
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	975
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs12½	4'0
Sun Mills, Ld	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	390
Standard Mills Co	1,600	500	500	25	450
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	742½
Sassoon and Jamsetjee	000	00	600	dvd Rs30	700
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	2,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	665
Vaishnuker Lukhmishunker Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,20	1,000	1,000	35	920
Wadia Mills	1,0	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7½	1,1?0
Albert Printing Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowaggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	225
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	105
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	380
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	167
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahrva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mch madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	85
Mofussil	2,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	162½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	490
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	38?
Samson	300	500	500	20	885
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	650
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,285
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	397
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	5?
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	171
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,725
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,680
Bombay Ice	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	120	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	730	500	500	5?	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	257
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	291
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20?
Maroks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	169
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	100xd
Port Canning Co	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	620
Scandy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thresher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,090xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	37½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£10	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	380		425
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-6 Nam
Gold Leaf	"	27-9
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	26-14
Do. do. new	"	26-12
Australia bar Gold	"	26-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	26-6
Sovereigns	"	17-4
Do. Drazons	"	17-3
Silver ?	"	32-2
2½d Do.	"	33-41

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 0-50m., 0-57s. Low water, 6-30m., 6-53s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
P. and O. s.s. Malacca (extra) due to arrive.
Bombay Club, half-yearly general meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Wilson College Literary Society: Lecture on Liberal Education in India, Prof. Velinkar, 5-45 p.m.
Cricket: Durham Light Infantry vs. Royal Artillery.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naderi left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Caledonien entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Nurani, yesterday; the steamer Dwarka left it yesterday.

BHAVNAGAR CRICKET.—Our local correspondent writes:—"In my letter of the 23rd; I have sent you an account of the match which is slightly incorrect. Please read 110 runs instead of 173, made by Ghadechi in the first innings."

PHONOGRAPHY.—Damodar Laksbman Ranade has obtained the elementary certificate in phonography from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons. He was instructed by Mr. Anandrao Madharaoji Edwankar, short-hand teacher, Dhobitalao, opposite New Agiary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.—The second lecture of the series will be delivered, this evening, at 5-45 p.m., in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, by Professor M. G. Velinkar, M.A., LL.B., on Liberal Education in India. Dr. J. Pollen, B.A., I.C.S., will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per extra s.s. Caledonien, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m. to-day (Wednesday).—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Mutiao Than, a labourer, was, on Monday afternoon, engaged in cleaning a window on the third storey of a house, at Hornby Road, when he accidentally slipped and fell on to the road below, sustaining fractures of both the legs, and a severe wound across the chin. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that an evening entertainment in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution has been arranged for Wednesday, the 2nd proximo. It is being got up by Mesdames Forrest and Dimmock, and the other members of the Ladies' Committee of the Girls' School, with the help of other kind friends, and is sure to be as attractive as those of previous years in the same place.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers will be read:—"Some short notes on Anthropology and Ethnography," by Mr. Ram Gharib Chaube, of Gopalpur district, Gorakhpur, late Pandit to William Crooke, Esq., C.S.; and on "Conversion to Hinduism," by Mr. Tribhuwandas Mungaldas Nathubhai.

"MAMMA."—Madame Barton-Booth is certainly an energetic and a busy woman just now. In addition to the rehearsals of the above comedy, which is to be produced at the Tivoli on Thursday and Friday next, she is giving Shakespearian recitals at colleges and schools almost every afternoon. Madame Booth assures us that the amateurs are rehearsing splendidly, and says that she has prevailed on one gentleman to introduce a song into the second Act. We trust there will be bumper houses.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Sullaman Ebrahim, shop keeper at Mombadevie Tank Road, reported to the police, on Monday morning, that some time during the previous night an attempt was made to break into his place of business, by making a hole through the back wall of the shop. Before the burglars could effect their entry into the place, the noise created by them awoke one of the complainant's servants, who was asleep inside the shop. The servant raised an alarm, and came out, when he noticed three men running away. Gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 15,000, were in the shop at the time.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A QUARRYHOLE.—Yessoo Bapoo, a Hindu labourer, aged about forty-five, residing at Kala Chowkey Road, and employed in the quarry belonging to Luximon Raghunath, at Parel Tank Road, was, at 6 o'clock, on Monday morning, working at the quarryhole, when he accidentally slipped from off a plank on which he was standing, and fell into the hole of the quarry, a distance of about twenty feet. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination by the House-Surgeon it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of the skull, and dislocation of the bones of the middle finger of the right hand, and other minor injuries to the body. The injured labourer is detained in the hospital.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Jamnadas Buldeo, a Hindu lad, was charged with theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 450, belonging to Kania Kaiyan. Accused was in the habit of visiting complainant's place often, and on the night of the 14th instant he remained there until eleven o'clock. After he left, complainant suspected something wrong, and immediately opened a box, in which he used to keep his valuables. He discovered that a theft had been committed, and immediately made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the boy. He learnt that accused had gone to Poona. Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, being informed, he deputed a detective with the complainant to Poona, and the boy was brought down to Bombay with the ornaments. Accused pleaded guilty, but complainant did not press the charge. His Worship, considering the youth of the boy, ordered him to receive eighteen stripes.

ROBBING HIS FELLOW-TENANTS.—Waman Succaram, residing at Soonder Gully, Haines Road, and employed as a signaller on the G. I. P. Railway, reported to the police, at half-past 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, that some time during the previous night, while his mother and wife had gone out on visit, and he had gone to sleep on the veraadah in front of his room, someone entered his place through the door, which was left open, and stole gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 184, from a small brass box, which was kept in a large wooden box. The police instituted an inquiry, which resulted in the arrest of one Anna Vishnoo, a resident of Baroda, who resided on the ground floor of the same house. Anna, after his arrest, made a certain statement, and took the police to a place in a field, where he had buried the property. The police had the spot dug up, and recovered the whole of the stolen ornaments belonging to the complainant. The accused then made a further statement, and pointed out a Marwaree, named Hajarimal Moolchand, with whom he had pledged some jewellery, belonging to one Vishnu Babaji, a building contractor, residing in a room of the same house. The accused committed the theft of this jewellery, which was worth Rs. 277, about a month ago, from the complainant's room, but the latter made no report to the police. When the police produced the property, the complainant identified it as his own. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hamilton charged the accused, Anna Vishnoo, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with two counts of theft of jewellery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 461, belonging to Waman Succaram and Vishnoo Babaji; and the Marwaree with receiving and retaining the stolen property. Mr. Velinker appeared for the first accused; while Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the Marwaree. The first accused pleaded guilty to both the charges. On behalf of the second accused Mr. Sealy submitted that no evidence had been adduced to show that his client accepted the property in pledge with a guilty knowledge. His Worship convicted the first accused on both the charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of ten months' rigorous imprisonment. The Marwaree was discharged for of want evidence.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

ON Saturday last the members of the above club spent a very enjoyable afternoon at Santa Cruz, where they met and had a shoot at 700 and 800 yards. The weather was all that could have been desired, but the wind was blowing fresh and very tricky, which told seriously on the shooting at 800 yards. Spoons were won by Corporal Walmsley at 700 yards, and Corporal De'Souza at 800 yards.

17TH COMPETITION.

	Score 700 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	21a
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	20b
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	19
Col-Sergt A K Ashdown, G I P R Vols	18
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Gunner J A Leadbetter, Bo Vol Artillery	13
Vol J M Mason, B and C I R Vols	12
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	8

(a) handicapped 6 points; (b) winner of spoon.

18TH COMPETITION.

	Score 800 yds.
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	20a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19b
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	18c
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	17d
Col-Sergt A K Ashdown, G I P R Vols	16
Vol J M Mason, B and C I R Vols	16
Gunner J A Leadbetter, Bo Vol Artillery	15
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	4
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	2

(a) handicapped 4 points; (b) handicapped 6 points; (c) handicapped 2 points; (d) winner of spoon.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

"SITTA" AND "GUNGA" CIGARETTES.

DAMODER RUTTONSEY VS. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE.

THE plaintiff sued for a declaration that he is entitled to the sole and exclusive right of importing into and using in India certain cigarette labels, known as the "Sitta" and "Gunga" designs, and that the defendant should be restrained, by an order of the court from selling or offering for sale, in Bombay or elsewhere in India, cigarettes, in packets, boxes, or bundles, bearing labies which were a reproduction of the plaintiff's designs, and that, an account should be taken of the defendant's profits from the sale of such cigarettes, and that they should be paid to him, or in the alternative, that the defendant should be ordered to pay such a sum as damages as the court might fix, and further that the defendant should be directed to destroy all such lables in his possession. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff said that he carried on business in Bombay and Calcutta as an importer of cigarettes. In the years 1889 and 1890 he prepared two pictorial designs which he forwarded to Messrs. W. D. and H. O. Wills, tobacco manufacturers of Bristol, England, for the purpose of being affixed to packets or boxes of cigarrettes, which were to be manufactured by them exclusively for the plaintiff, and to be imported by him into India for sale. From the date of those designs being sent to England and until 1894, the plaintiff imported into India and sold large quantities of cigarettes manufactured for them by Messrs. Will's, each packet having one of the labels affixed, and having the words "manufactured solely for Damoder Ruttonsey" on them. The plaintiff's object in having the labels fixed to the packets, and the above words printed on them, was to shew that he was the sole importer of cigarettes bearing such labels, and to distinguish them from cigarettes imported by other persons. The result was that the plaintiff had acquired a great reputation on account of such cigarettes, and had made considerable profits on their sales, the cigarettes being known as the "Sitta" or "Gunga" cigarettes, according to the labels placed on them. Plaintiff in September 1894 had registered the two designs under the provisions of Act 5 of 1883, and under the circumstances, he submitted, he was solely entitled to import into and sell in India cigarettes bearing such labels. In June 1894, the plaintiff, owing to disagreements with Messrs. Wills ceased to import cigarettes of their manufacture, and had since been importing cigarettes manufactured by another firm, with the result that the sale and reputation of the "Sitta" and "Gunga" cigarettes had much improved. The defendant carried on business as a tobacconist in Bombay, and had lately purchased a consignment of cigarettes, made up in packets, and bearing the "Sitta" and "Gunga" designs on them, which Messrs. Wills had without plaintiff's consent, wrongfully caused to be imported into India. The defendant was selling such goods in Bombay to the detriment of the plaintiff, who had written to defendant, apprising him of his (plaintiff's) right to the labels. In consequence of further correspondence that had passed between the parties, the plaintiff had brought the present suit.

The defence was that the defendant was carrying business with one Dhunjeebhoy Framjee; and he denied that the plaintiff had invented the pictorial designs "Sitta" and "Gunga," or that they were to be used exclusively for plaintiff by Messrs Wills. The defendant further denied that, at the time of bringing the suit, the plaintiff was entitled to the exclusive right of importing cigarettes bearing such labels into India, as at the time the labels were the property exclusively of Messrs. W. D. and H. O. Wills's; and contended that, if the plaintiff had obtained any reputation for the sail of "Sitta" and "Gunga" cigarettes, it was due to their quality as manufactured by Messrs. Wills and Co. Defendant denied that the plaintiff had registered the two designs, adding that, if he had done so, such registation had no legal effect, as he had not complied with the provisions of the Act. Defendant further alleged that the cigarettes now sold by plaintiff were made of inferior tobacco to that used by Messrs. Wills. He admitted purchasing a consignment of cigarettes from firm, but denied that Messrs. Wills had wrongfully inported them into India. Defendant contended under the circumstances that the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief; and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Witnesses in the case were examined during the day.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A CLAIM AGAINST EXECUTORS.

SORABJEE HORMUSJEE SHET VS. DHUNJISHAW JAMSETJEE SHET AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. N. N. Nanawatti, first-class subordinate judge of Poona, who decided the above suit in favour of the plaintiff and respondent Sorabjee; and ordered the defendants to hand over the plaintiff promissory notes of Rs. 3,000, and a deposit note of Rs. 425, with interest, and further ordered them to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,442, with interest, on account of the loss occasioned to the estate, the plaintiff being directed to pay the deficient staup duty on the total sum awarded him. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. K. D. Shroff and Mr. H. C. Coyajee, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent; and Mr. Branson, with Mr. S. V. Bhundarker, appeared for the defendants and appellants.

The plaintiff in the lower court had prayed for an account from the defendants of his father's estate so far as it concerned the plaintiff's share and his sister's right therein; and for an account of the outstandings, marriage presents, and damage done to the testator's property by the defendants' mismanagement, fraud, and neglect. The subordinate judge, in disposing of the case, said that Hormesjee, the father of the plaintiff, died in 1878, leaving a will and four codicils. The difendants were brothers of the testator, and were appointed executors under the will. The plaintiff, as residuary legatee of his father's estate, sought to recover possession of what had remained of the estate, and damages for loss occasioned to the estate by reason of fraud and mismanagement of the executors. It was urged for the defendants that, where executors employed agents, they were not responsible if the agents misapplied money entrusted to them. There was no evidence to show, in the opinion of the subordinate judge, that the defendants were so obliged to employ agents through necessity, and he held that they were therefore liable for loss caused by misappropriation of the assets of the testator. After going through the various items of loss, the lower court ordered that the defendants should hand over to the plaintiff, Government paper of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 425, with interest, and a further sum of Rs. 1,442. Half the plaintiff's and half the first two defendants' costs were to be paid out of the estate, the plaintiff to pay the deficient stamp fee.

Their lordships, after hearing the counsel, varsed the decree of the lower courts by declaring the plaintiff entitled to the residue, subject to the charge for defraying the funeral expenses of his mother, the testator's widow, and in other respects, confirmed the decree, and allow the appellants costs of the appeal to the extent of Rs. 1,000 only.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 12TH TO 17TH AUGUST.)

Dumra s (Bombay)—12 bales cotton, 234 cwt cotton, unpressed, 167 cwt rapeseed including jambo and seeta; 3,822 cwt wheat, 135 corges skins, 175 corges hides, 2,000 cwt bones.
Patna s (Bombay)—51 bales cotton, 71 corges skins (for tran shipment to Madras).
Kola s (Bombay)—374 cwt cotton unpressed, 9,238 cwt wheat, 30 corges skins.
Dwarka a (Bombay)—195 bales cotton (for transhipment to Genoa), 20? bales cotton, 9,728 cwt wheat, ?5 corges skins, 50 corges skins.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—55 bal s cotton, 230 bales cotton (for transhipment to Antwerp); 182 cwt cott.n unpressed; 2,001 cwt gingelly seed (for transhipment to Antwerp), 5,548 cwt wheat.
Gisela s (Trieste)—2,100 cwt gingelly seed, 733 cwt gingelly seed 293 cwt barley (for Aden), 50 corges skins, 125 corges hide 300 bales cotton, 75 corges hide, 150 lbs tea (for Venice).
Dwarka s (Bombay)—50 pieces grey goods (foreign), 420 pieces prints (foreign).
City of London s (Liverpool via Bombay)—399 pieces white goods (foreign), 50 pieces prints (foreign).
Branksome Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,219 pieces grey goods (foreign), 661 pieces white goods (foreign), 740 pieces prints (foreign).
Dumra s (Bombay)—165 pieces white goods (Indian), 10 pieces prints (Indian).
Mikado s (Hull via Bombay)—6 cwt iron bar, red sheets and hoops.
Kola s (Bombay)—49 pieces grey goods (foreign), 696 pieces grey goods (Indian), 732 pieces white goods (foreign), 600 pieces prints (foreign), and 2,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian.)
Dwarka s (Bombay)—5,423 pieces grey goods (foreign), 34,575 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,?4 pieces white goods (foreign) 1,500 pieces prints (foreign), 78 pieces prints (Indian), 5,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1? cwt copper and 20 cwt yellow metal.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—1,982 pieces grey goods (foreign), 562 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,?54 pieces white goods, (foreign), 273 pieces prints (foreign), 56 pieces prints (Indian) 2,20? lbs grey yarns (foreign), 6,579 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 32 cwt yellow metal.
Gisela s (Bombay)—30? pieces prints (foreign).
Dumra s (Bombay)—6,752 pieces grey goods (foreign), 33,821 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,013 pieces white goods (foreign), 5,618 pieces prints (foreign), 17,403 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 8,?0 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 3,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 16 cwt iron bar, red sheets, and hoops, 439 cwt steel, 30 cwt copper and 1 cwt yellow metal.
Mahammuda s (Bombay)—309 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—175 pieces grey goods (foreign), 20? pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,510 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,500 l s grey yarns (foreign), 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

QUESTION OF IRREGULARITY AND LIMITATION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, Acting Chief Judge, and Mr. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, Acting Third Judge.)

HUNSA SOOJA AND OTHERS VS. W. CHITT.

MR. BYRAMJI WARDEN, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants, and Mr. Dady Hormusji Dadabhoy, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant and the respondent.

In this suit, the plaintiffs, who are Marwaree money-lenders, sought to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 100, being the amount of a promissory note passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiffs on the 25th February, 1893, together with Rs. 100 as interest. The plaintiff had before instituting the suit obtained the necessary leave of the court to file the suit under section 18 of the Small Causes Court Act, from the learned fifth judge. In June last, the case was heard before the third judge (Mr. Cursetji), who dismissed it for want of jurisdiction on the ground of the omission of the fifth judge in granting leave to sue, in not recording his reasons in writing for making the order as required by the section. The plaintiffs subsequently obtained a fresh leave, and in July last the suit for the second time came on for hearing before the fourth judge, who dismissed it on the question of limitation. Mr. Byramji Warden, on behalf of the plaintiffs and appellants, moved the full court, and obtained a rule calling upon the defendant and respondent to show cause, why the order dismissing the suit should not be set aside on the ground that the claim was not time-barred.

Mr. Dady Hormusji Dadabhoy on behalf of the defendant, in showing cause, said that the points for the determination of the full court were whether the order of dismissal was right, and if so whether section 14 of Act 15 of 1877 was applicable to the circumstances of the case. The learned counsel based his argument firstly that the learned fifth judge having granted leave for the institutions of the suit pursuant to section 18 of the Small Causes Court Act, his order was final unless it was reversed under section 37 of the Act, and admittedly this had not been done. The counsel contended that the mere omission to record the reasons for passing the order was at most an immaterial irregularity, and did not affect its legal validity, and that any judge of the court acted in strict conformity with the requirements of this section, viz., no formal note was made in writing of the reasons for allowing the suit to be brought; consequently, the practice of the learned fifth judge in this respect did not materially differ from that followed by the other courts and had been acquiesced in by all the other judges and the profession. Even assuming that the order of the Fifth Judge was "ultra vires," still no single judge of the court was empowered by law to alter or set aside the order of his colleague, as each court had coordinate jurisdiction. Mr. Dady further argued that every court was master of its own practice; every court of inferior jurisdiction ought to act under the feeling indicated in a case decided in the Bombay High Court Report. As to the contention of the other side that the finding of the learned third judge was wrongly or rightly to the effect that he had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, was absolutely conclusive to let in the operation of section 14 of the Limitation Act, the only single answer to it was that the section merely spoke of a "defect in jurisdiction," or in other words on actual or real defect arising from the provision of the law and not a supposed defect. If the judgment of the lower court on the question of jurisdiction was erroneous, the section then would not help the plaintiffs. He had been glancing at the Indian Law Reports, but could not find a single case in support of the plaintiff's contention. But all doubt on the subject was dispelled and set at rest by the Full Bench Ruling of the Calcutta High Court, where it was held that if a suit was wrongly thrown out for want of jurisdiction, the plaintiff was not entitled in a subsequent suit to a deduction of time under the provision of the Limitation Act for the period during which he was prosecuting the first action. The learned counsel submitted that the order, against which, he was now called upon to show cause, was an apt illustration of the same. The plaintiffs had two distinct and well-defined remedies, and they might have appealed from the order to the judge in the Full Court within the statutory period under section 37 of the Small Causes Court Act, or they might have presented a petition to the High Court under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, invoking the aid on the ground either that the lower court acted with a material irregularity or failed to exercise jurisdiction vested in it by law. In conclusion, Mr. Dady urged that on the above grounds the decision of the learned fourth judge should be upheld, and that the rule ought to be discharged with costs.

Mr. Byramji Warden in support of the rule maintained that unless the full requirements of the section 18 of the Small Causes Court Act were complied with, the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. After citing several reported cases bearing on the point, the pleader drew the attention of the court to the fact that the words "for reasons to be recorded in writing" were absent in section 17 of the Civil Procedure Code and also clause 2 of the High Court Letters Patent.

The learned Chief Judge, in giving the decision of the court, observed that the case had been well argued on both the sides. After referring to several authorities, his honour held that the first suit had been properly dismissed because of the omission of the judge granting leave to record his reasons as required by law, and that consequently the time during which the first suit was being prosecuted ought to be deducted in computing the period of limitation. The court therefore made the rule absolute.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 15th August 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Controller appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

Joseph Heim, merchant, of Penang and Singapore, for an improvement in the construction of shingles, boards and planks for roofs, walls, flooring, ceiling, or for any such similar purposes.

Joel James Deeble, metallurgist, of Rae street, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved machine for the

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.

H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under the consent decree made in suit No. 559 of 1891, wherein one Vanmali Hariganda is plaintiff and Tribhowan alias Hurruckhund and Pranjeewand s Tribhowand s and Lukhmidas Tribhowandas, the minor sons of the first defendant Tribhowand a Hurruckchund a e defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property :—

All that pieces or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Oar Lane, in Madows Street, within the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, fronting the said lane to the front side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards, and two-thirds of a square yard or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the North by the house and premises of Bhaiyee Nanabhoy, on the East by the Madows Street, on the South by the Oak Lane aforesaid and on the West by the premises of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 11, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock of Messrs E. E. Corey and Co., consisting of Gunji shirts, shirts, socks, flannels of sorts, serge, diagonal strong hat, cloth cap, white shirts, neckties, silk muffler, walking sticks, watch tweed, Cashmere serge, silk handkerchiefs, Cashmere and merino socks, bath towels, cotton washing tweed, Cawnpore and Oxford shirting, collars, straw and sun hats, glass door cupboards, chairs, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD WATCHES.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor.

1 gold open-face keyless repeater by "Courvoisier Bros." set with brilliants.

1 gold open-face keyless watch by "Courvoisier Bros." set with brilliants.

1 gold open-faced English watch by "Viner" with alarm.

1 gold open-faced watch by "Courvoisier Bros."

1 gold double case English watch by "L. Macks."

1 gold double case watch by Macable.

The above watches are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

AT 1-30 P.M.,

1 handsome strong built victoria with removeable coach box,

1 second hand strong four seated open carriage in very good order,

1 pair handsome grey Arabs, 14-3, 9 years, both go in single and double harness, will be sold singly or in pair to suit purchasers,

1 handsome well bred C. W. gelding, over 15 hand, up to any weight goes in harness,

1 Powerful bay Arab pony, 13½, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle,

AUCTION SALE OF IND AN TEA FROM AMBAREE TEA ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. William Watson and Co Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of eighty-six cases black tea consisting of—

20 cases orange pekoe each 110 lbs.
30 cases pekoe pekoe each 90 lbs.
30 cases pekoe Souchong each 89 lbs.
6 cases pekoo Dust each 100 lbs.

The samples can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOLIMBHAR TOOKDA LANE, BHULESHWAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at the instance of Sir Albert Sassoon and other mortgagees and on account and risk of Shah Butchajee Hansoomal, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 27th May, 1896, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Kolimbhar Tookda Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 454, new No. 2368, old Survey No. 391 and new Survey No. 448, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C Ward No. 5051 and 5053 and Street No. 92 (1) (2) and containing by admeasurement two hundred yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mandir of the late Moorarbhoy Viz bookhandas, deceased, on or towards the west by the Kolimbhar Tookda Lane, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Bhagunlal Beharilal, and on or towards the south by the Mandir of Jivanlalji Maharaj, and which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of Ramchandra Bhaskar and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow at Poona known as "Tankerville," in the Civil Lines, near Post Office and St Paul's Church, to be sold without reserve.

On MONDAY, the 21st September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable bungalow with outhouses, &c. to the highest bidder, without reserve.

A large and commodious house, centrally situated in the Civil Lines, Poona, near the Post Office and St. Paul's Church, and has a carriage entrance from the Synagogue Road also it has an extensive compound, about 4 acres and 29 gunthas, or thereabouts.

There are two blocks of buildings connected by a passage which makes them into one commodious dwelling-house.

Under one roof or in one block there is a large dining room, a set of bachelors' best rooms, an office room with two other smaller rooms, and a back verandah.

Under another roof or another block there is a nice dining room with three sets of large bed rooms, and a verandah at the back.

Both these buildings face the west.

There are four ranges of stables, servants quarters, office, &c. &c., in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A VALUABLE SALT-PAN ATSION.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Shapurjee Rustomji Mistry, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 2 p.m., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, the Agar or Salt-pan, called the Narayan Agar, &c., comprised in and mortgaged to the said Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of June 1892, and duly executed as—

All that pieces or parcels of Government leasehold land, situate at Sion in the Matunga District in the Island of Bombay, known as the Narayan Agar and bounded on the east partly by the Mahwal creek, and partly by the salt works belonging to the Mahwal district, on the west by the salt works called Sidamati and Bharpur, on the north partly by a strip of marshy land called Shilkhadi and partly by the land covered by water forming part of the salt work, called Salamatty, and on the south by marshy land called Khartan, belonging to Government, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. and situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay at Matunga, and which said land admeasures about 43,000 square yards, which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, and are now in the possession of the said Anandrao Narayen Vasudevjee as the mortgagee in possession. And all erections, buildings, embankments, bridges, works, salt-pans and fixtures, &c., standing thereon, which have been now erected, made or attached thereto, together with all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging thereto or are in course of occupation to the said land or premises, and also the full benefit of the covenant and of all other covenants, provisoes, conditions, stipulations and declarations which may be contained in the lease of the said land and premises, and all the salt that may be lying on the Agar ready manufactured or may be in the Agar in course of manufacture.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the mortgagee's attorneys, Messrs. Caithis, Motilal, and Malvi or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1896.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, these artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economizing a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 7, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Mr. Harrukchand Govindjee, ex s. "Stolzenfels."

Z H—500 bags sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auct on, at Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak wood ten shold furniture, plate ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano, by John Broadwand, English standing clock, fancy table, and wall ornaments, pictures, windproof Lamps, fiddles, China matting, etc., the property of Mr. N. N. De VIDA, changing residence.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, next to the New Colaba Station, facing the sea (in Ordnance Compound). The valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, consisting of glassware, crockeryware, rich plated ware, an cutlery, dining table, teak and bent wood chairs, sideboard, writing table, Hinks's K.C. table and hanging lamps, drawing-room cabinets, sofa, easy chairs, pier table, Japan sa Vases, Brussel carpet, iron folding cots, almirah, chest-of-drawers, dressing and washhand tables, folding harmonium safe with stand, copper utensils, matting, etc., etc. The property of the late JOHN MCKINNA, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Chapel, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of G. PRICE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHURCH STREET, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Bai Jivanbai, wife of Jamshedjee Hirjibhai Karanjia, the executrix of the last will of the late Pestonjee Bomanjee Sumaria, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Church Street, Mazagon, in the sub-district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground rents under Collector's old No. 248, Collector's new No. 11561, old survey No. 518 and new survey No. 3308 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6-14 and Street No. 25-27 and bounded on the east by the property of Maria De Souza, on the west by public passage leading from Dolkar Street to Church Street, on the north by Church Street, and on the south by the Dolkar Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Jivanbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE SITUATE AT MANDVI, COLEEWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Pacotti San Jao and Bhugwan Ramjee, the owners, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell at the premises by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th day of September, 1896, at 4 p.m. the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under street No. 56, situate at Mandvi, Coleewada. The said piece of land, containing by admeasurement 327-9 square yards or thereabouts, is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 930, new No. 663, old Survey No. 710 and new survey No. 2301, and the said piece of land is subject to quit and ground rent of Rs 1-7-3 per annum and is bounded as follows :—on or towards the north and fronting thereto by public road, on or towards the south by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the public lane, and on or towards the east by the property of and which said property is now in the possession of the said owners and his tenants.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE SITUATED AT MANDVI, COLEEWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Pacotti San Jao, the owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell at the premises by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th day of September, 1896, at 4 p.m. the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under street No. 56, situate at Mandvi, Coleewada. The said piece of land, which contains by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts, is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 836, new No. 663, old survey No. 707 and new survey No. 2301, and the said piece of land is subject to quit and ground rent of Rs. 1-12-3 per annum and is bounded as follows :—on or towards the south and fronting thereto by the public road, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the east by the property of Keshow Laxuman, and on or towards the west by the property of San Jao, and which said property is now in the possession of the said owners and their tenants.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT,

O. O. C. JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 16 OF 1895.

PEROJBAI

vs.

KOOVERBAI and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Day of September next, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazanda land or ground with the tenement and building standing thereon admeasuring 209-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Lohar Street, near Dooker Baza, Marine Lines, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2774, Street os. 373—75, Lohar Street, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by sweeper's passage and the house of Kharse jee Hadashoy Bhownaggree, on or towards the west by sweeper's passage and house of Pestonjee Jeewanjee Mistry, on or towards the north by a public passage leading to the out-call Chumney Wady, and on or towards the south by the Lohar Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1896.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 8

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 25.

REUTER reports an advance of 1-8th per cent. in Consols in London yesterday at 113⅛ ; but 120⅛ was still the quotation for Indian Sterling Loan. About £50,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. A decline of 1-16th per cent took place in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £63-7-8. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 30 5-8d. per oz. ; and, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 66¼ cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange on London half-a-cent down, at 4·85 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 day's sight remained at 1s. 1-7-8d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay, via the Canal, further advanced 6ds. say to 20, 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102¾ ; Paris Exchange on London being unaltered, at fcs. 25·18.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 30s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this end or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, none of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, at 36⅛s per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market easier ; Brown Rapeseed at 33s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm ; and Linseed at 32½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market quiet.

A decline of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool at 4 9-16d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 11 points lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 29-64d. for August, 4½d. for December-January deliveries. In East Indian Cotton "Fine" Broach was 3-16d., and other grades of this growth 1-16d. lower, while other descriptions were generally 1-32d. down. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was unchanged in value. The market closed easier, all round, the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, incuuding 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quieter.

In New York yesterday the price of Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined ¼ cent to 8 3-8 cents per lb. ; and Futures were 37 points lower for September, and 38 for December, at 7·93 points and 7·98 points, respectively. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales, going against 600 bales last year, and 4,900, bales the year before, on the corresponding day.

Next to nothing has been done in our local Cotton market to-day, exporters having purchased only 300 Wudwan at Rs. 190 ; while the Mills have taken only 100 bales of Wuliwan Ginned, at Rs. 203¼ per candy. The tone of the market, however, has remained steady and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been dealt in to a moderate extent by shippers, the market having remained steady at our quotations, say :—

Wheat, White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4 11 6	per cwt.
Do. 85 " "	4 10 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4 11 0	"
Red Delhi	4 9 6	"
Hard Yellow	4 6 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	4 8 0	"
Hard Red	3 15 0	"
Seeds, Linseed	Rs. 6-10-6 to 6-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	7-8-0 to 7-11-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	7-4-0	"
Do. Red do.	6-9-0 to 6-13-0	"
Gingelly, white	43-0-0 to 44-0-0	per candy.
Do. mixed	40-0-0 to 41-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,025 bales.
Wheat	9,132 cwts.
Linseed	2,720 "
Rapeseed	7,976 "
Castorseed	6,216 "
Groundnuts	1,000 "
Rice	3,205 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per ton being the rate for Antwerp and Dunkirk ; and the Bombay (s.) being unable to find employment from here, has proceeded to Batoum in ballast. This is the first instance in the history of Bombay of a steamer having to go homewards in ballast.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet, not to say weak, feeling, at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates, however, soon became steadier at 1s. 2d. for Bank drafts of remittance, at which some Bazaar business was done. Merchants were not disposed to do much either way, and the market closed steady but dull as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2d.	do.
Do. 4 months' sight ...1s. 2 1-32d.	do.
Credits do. ...1s. 2 3-32d.	do.
Francs do. ...1 48¾	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 109 3-8 for money, and 109-5-16 for Account, for 3½ per cents. and advanced therefrom 1-8th per cent in a steady market but the feeling was weaker at the close ; the advance was lost ; and rates left off on the morning's level Three per cents have been quoted ¼ per cent. lower, at 104.

SHARES.—There has been more doing in this Market to-day, and some reaction has taken place in the position of mill Scrip, a number of shares on this line having advanced to our quotations ; while, on the other hand, few have declined, in Press shares. Sind have advanced Rs. 10 ; and East India, Rs. 5 ; and a decline of Rs. 5 each, in English, and the Prince of Wales ; and of Rs. 2½ in New Indian. In Miscellaneous, Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 3 lower ; while on the other hand Bombay Burmah are Rs. 25 higher in the last issue ; and Rs. 5 in the second. John Roberts, Rs. 10 ; and Delhi and Northern India, Rs. 7. Tapti Valley Ry. shares are Rs. 2½ lower.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	86,000	92,000	4,000	1,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	186	200	9	395
For previous 5 week of half-year.	3,49,000	4,33,000	18,000	8,00,000
Total for 6 weeks ...	4,35,000	5,25,000	22,000	9,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	81,048	96,198	1,719	1,80,965
Per mile of Ry do.	180	209	4	393
Total to corresponding date do.	4,90,537	7,07,562	34,498	12,32,587

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,035
Decrease to date..... " 2,51,587

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 15th August 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	29,293	29,357	626	...	..	3,961
Goods	39,684	24,298	15,396	...	51,723	...
Other earnings	2,226	2,887	...	61	...	6,345
Total for week	72,493	56,532	15,961	...	...	...
Aggregate...	4,83,955	4,42,538	...	...	41,417	...

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	800	100	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	46	6	1	53
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	2,500	610	40	3,150
Total for 6 weeks ...	3,300	740	50	4,090
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	442	65	3	510
Per mile of Ry do.	26	4	...	30
Total to corresponding date do.	2,395	823	10	3,231

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 400
Do to date..... " 859

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THEY CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE BY TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BELGAUM.

DEATH.

BOYCE—August 25, at Belgaum, Pestonji Khersedji Boyce aged 57.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIS—August 18, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon-Major P M Ellis, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

HEAP—August 18, at Lucknow, the wife of James H Heap Public Works Department, of a son.

RIDLER—At Ft. Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of W H Ridler, Bengal Pll 4 Service, of a son.

SPENCER—August 14, at Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of L G P Spencer, A E, Assam-Bengal Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

EVANS—August 19, at Jhelum, of enteric fever, W N Evans, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 10th Bengal (D C O) Lancers, aged 29 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1896.

THE railways under the control of the Bombay Government were at the respectable total of 6,027 miles on the 31st March last. Of this mileage a fraction over one-third was on the standard guage of 5 feet 6 inches, and 3,780 miles on the metre guage of 3 feet 3 3-8 of an inch. The two-feet-six guage is used for 166 miles. Some sixty miles of the first named, a hundred and five miles of the second, and nearly fifty miles of the third, were approaching completion, and are now at work. Colonel H. O. Selby's Administration Report of the Railway department for the year 1895-96 contains many details of interest respecting the working of the lines which traverse the Bombay Presidency and connect it with the rest of India. Both the great trunk lines had important works on hand, not the least important of which was the strengthening or the renewal of the girder and other bridges which long service under flying wheels and the revolving years have not fitted for the heavier engines and longer trains now in use. The G. I. P. completed the work of strengthening the old thirty feet girders, and rebuilt the Seena Bridge—of which we have heard again during the recent rains. The old bridge that spanned the Seena River was washed away in September 1895. It consisted of twelve spans of forty feet arches on the south-east line. On the 7th September last, a cyclonic storm caused the river Seena to rise to about half-way between the springing and the crown of the masonry arches, entirely wrecking the six arches at the Raichur end. A few days later heavy rain caused another flood, and four other arches collapsed. It was decided to replace it by a girder-bridge of two spans of eighty-three feet and four of eigty-four feet. This structure withstood the full fury of the dangerous rains last month. The Bori Bridge, some fifty miles further east, was also washed in the same way. Its twenty spans of thirty feet have been replaced by a new structure. Both were pushed on with such vigour by Mr. Wendon, Chief Engineer and his staff that they were open for traffic in May last—an achievement justly noted as a brilliant piece of work accomplished in an exceptionally short time. The rails on the G. I. P. line are being renewed, the old 68lbs. and 69lbs. rails being replaced with 82lbs. rails. Some of the old materials have been used to relay the Khamgaon State Railway. The sanction of Government was obtained for the extention of the Mahiponi Branch line, at the instance of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, to their new coal field on the west The number of train miles run on the G. I. P. last year was a few thousands less than ten million—the exact figures being 9,924,659. The number of accidents in traversing these ten million miles was 273, giving one to every thirty-six thousand miles run. One of the accidents was caused by three little boys putting a fish-bolt on the line near Ghothi Station and derailing the up Nagpur passenger train. The engine was damaged slightly and the permanent way a good deal. The Sessions Judge convicted the culprits, and for retribution bound over their parents to good behaviour : a curious instance of vicarious punishment. The paucity of railway accidents is very remarkable. On the six thousand miles of railway controlled by the Bombay Government, over twenty-three million train miles were run, and forty-six million and a-half passengers carried in the year. The number of passengers killed per million is given as 0·64 ; the injured per million were 6·45 ; a truly miscroscopic minimum.

The B. B. and C. I. has also been improving its bridges ; renewals of the sixty feet Warren girders with steel plate girders having been made in many places. The bridges between Amraoli and Baroda were pushed on to enable the new heavy engines to run over that part of the line. The Rutlam-Ujain extension was pushed on with an energy which receives deserved commendation in which it is to be feared those interested in the G. I. P.'s welfare will not join very heartily. A good deal was done during the year by the B. B. and C. I. for the convenience of the Bombay public. Three foot overbridges were taken in hand and one completed. At the Grant Road station the delay and annoyance caused by having to go out of the station and cross over the French Bridge to get from one platform to another has been obviated by an overbridge. The new terminal station at Colaba was completed and brought into use. The line was fortunate in experiencing no damage from floods, and no serious accident of any kind. The Rajputana-Malwa and the Southern Mahratta, on the metre guage system, was not so favoured in respect to storm and flood. On the latter line, at Guntakul, a cyclone on the evening of the 12th May lifted the roof of the third-class waiting shed, secured by iron columns through masonry pillars to iron bed plates on a continuous bed of concrete, and carried at a distance of seventy-five feet. A number of passengers were severely injured, and two children killed by the falling columns. If we mistake not, it was with a prudent view to avoid giving a cyclone the chance of carrying away the vast roof covering of the Victoria Terminus platforms that the structure was deprived of the height which would otherwise have been given to it. The Southern Mahratta was heavily tried in September last by the floods accompanying the cyclonic disturbance that was felt over far wide an area. The line was breached in several places and much damage was done. The line being well within the zone of the south-west monsoon, is peculiarly exposed to such visitations. On the other hand, there was no break on the Kathiawar railways, the rainfall being normal. The Bhownagar-Gondal line escaped with a slight wash-away at the Ojet River diversion ; and the Morvi line with the wash-out of a hundred feet of embankment. The Gaekwar's Dabhoi two-feet-six railway received no damage from floods. The railways in Sind were equally fortunate.

More to be feared by the great railways than even flood or storm are the fluctuations of traffic which from time to time convert prosperity into depression. But even those vicissitudes are for the most part due to the instability of the seasons ; to floods in one year, deficiency of rainfall in another. The gross earnings of the G. I. P. were three crores and thirty-eight lakhs, showing a falling off to the amount of twenty-five lakhs as compared to the previous year. The actual loss was diminished by a reduction of nearly ten lakhs in the working expenses, which fell from two crores eighteen thousand to one crore, ninety lakhs and a-half. Magnificent figures, which might be the envy of many a kingdom ! The percentage of expenses on earnings increased, as was inevitable, but only by 1·20; the train mileage fell off four hundred and twenty-two thousand. On going into details, it is found that the earnings from the carriage of passengers increased by four lakhs and a-quarter. But the transport of goods was close upon thirty lakhs less, the net decrease being Rs. 29,31,696. The decline is attributed to the failure of the grain and seed crops in the Central Provinces, owing to two bad seasons in succession. To this cause is to be added the diversion of the Indore traffic through Khundwa to the new route by the Godhra-Rutlam line. The live stock traffic, public and military, increased by nearly twenty thousand rupees in receipts, and by over thirty thousand in number. The carriage of military stores brought in forty thousand rupees less than in the previous year. But things at one time threatened to be worse. In the first half-year the failure of the cotton crop in the Berars and part of the Deccan caused a falling off under that head of nearly ten lakhs. But in the second half-year there was an increase of over thirteen lakhs. This was due to the circumstance that the next cotton crop, which had suffered from a deficiency of rain in the early stages of its growth, rallied, and the first pickings were made a month earlier than usual. Stimulated by the active demand in Bombay, large quantities were sent to market in November and December. While there were heavy decreases in the quantity of oilseeds, grain, and pulse, manufactured cotton and some other items, there was an increase, not only in raw cotton, but in coal, coke and timber to the amount of about six lakhs. The economies effected in the working expenses extended to every head of expenditure. The lower prices of English and Singareni coals brought a small saving. Carriage and wagon expenses were cut down by curtailment of repair operations, smaller issues of new material, and the use of second-hand as far as possible. The reduction of station and train staff, and the absence of men on compulsory leave consequent on the fall of traffic, effected a decrease of Rs. 1,72,986 in traffic expenses. General charges were reduced by a reduction of the staff of signallers, and the unwilling absence of men on compulsory leave. The economies would have been considerably greater, but for the loss by exchange on English stores through the decline of the rupee during the first-half of the year from 13·27d. to 13·081d. This meant a loss of over seven lakhs. Happily the rupee has since recovered from that state of depression. With the B. B. and C. I. Railway the year was much more satisfactory. The gross earnings increased by sixteen lakhs, and the net earnings by nearly nine. The train mileage went up to 1,47,212, and the receipts per train-mile increased by four annas ; altogether a bountiful year. The increase of prosperity was mainly attributable to the opening of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, which acted so injuriously to the G. I. P. line by diverting the Indore traffic to the B. B. and C. I. But there was besides an increase in raw cotton, grain, pulse, provisions, metals, and timber, which amply compensated for a trifling decline in oilseeds and salt. More coal was carried. On the other hand, there was heavy expenditure on the reconstruction of a bridge, and the renewal of girders already referred to. The Rajputana-Malwa line under the same administration as the B. B. and C. I., did not share its prosperity. The gross earnings fell away six, and its net earnings over ten lakhs and a-half. The decline was due mainly to the absence of grain and seeds, and to failure of crops. The Godhra-Rutlam connection brought an increase of passengers' traffic but not sufficient to counterbalance the heavy decline in merchandise. After all, railways are as subject to vicissitude as the seasons, and all the affairs of men.

THE Imperial Forest School at Dhera Dun has now practically a hundred students preparing for posts under local administrations. Of the entire number, 62 were last year in the service of or pecuniarily assisted by Government, four were deputed by Native States, and 32 were private students. Of these last, five were from the Bombay Presidency. Of the senior students, 34 out of a total of 42 in the upper class obtained the Higher Standard certificate ; while all the students in the lower class passed the test prescribed. The proportion of students paying their own expenses is, as it has been for some time, only one-third of the whole. But when the advantages of the institution become better understood, and the salaries they can command come to be more widely known, the institution will be more generally patronised, and parents will be glad to send their sons there, even if asked to pay an increased

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

INTENSE HEAT AT SUAKIN.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

Latest advices from Suakin state that the heat there is most intense, and that Brigadier-General Lloyd Pacha, the Governor, and four other officers have been obliged to leave and put to sea, attended by a surgeon.

SUAKIN NEWS.

AUG. 24.

The steamer Moshtari has arrived at Suakin.

A case of cholera among the Indian Camp followers has occurred at Suakin.

The contracts for supplies to the Indian Troops at Suakin extend to the end of December.

ROUT OF MACEDONIAN INSURGENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Turks have routed the principal insurgent band in Macedonia, and killed their chief.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

News has been received of the death of the Seyyid, Hamid bin Thwain bin Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE PROCEDURE IN GERMAN COURTS-MARTIAL.

BERLIN, AUG. 24.

The *Official Gazette* announces that Prince Hohenlohe will in the autumn introduce certain reforms in the procedure of Courts-Martial.

This indicates that the Emperor has yielded in the matter.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

There is no foundation for the statement that the Commander-in-Chief will pay an official visit to Burma, either in December or January. No part of Burma is included in the tour.

GENERAL BAKER RUSSELL.

The statement of Reuter that General Baker Russell is to succeed the late General Elles, still lacks official confirmation. The accuracy of the report, however, is undoubted.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The departmental Railway Commission meets at Simla during the first week in September.

DEATH OF MAJOR ROSSETER.

POONA, AUG. 25.

Major Rosseter, the well-known all rifle shot in this Presidency, and Second-in-Command, Durham Light Infantry, died, at 11-30, last night. He succumbed to an attack of remittent fever, from which he was suffering for a few days only. Deceased was born in 1852, joined his Regiment in 1875, and came to India in 1887. He obtained an Extra First-Class Certificate in Hythe, whither he had gone in 1890, in musketry class. He held several appointments as D.A.A.G. and A.A.G. in Poona, Bombay, and elsewhere. He was Adjutant, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, in which capacity he was extremely popular, and was greatly interested in the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association and shooting generally. Great sympathy is felt in the station for his mother, who is in England, at her loss.

Colonel Whitby, of the Durhams, issued an order, this morning, expressing the sorrow of the Regiment at the loss of such a popular officer.

The funeral took place in the evening, and was one of the largest military funerals in Poona for some time. The firing party consisted of 200 rank-and-file. Two European bands, and nearly all the officers in the station were present, including General Duncan, Generals Gatacre, Curtois, and Sprague, Colonels of all the Regiments in the station, and Colonels Stevens, Black, Creagh, Newnham, and Smith. The service was conducted by the Rev. Bruce. The home bands sang a hymn. The coffin was completely covered with wreaths, including one from his Excellency the Governor, all the Regiments in the station, and a large number of military and private friends of the deceased.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, AUG. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

AUG. 25.

The mail steamer Australia, from Australia, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Alphee left Karachi for Bombay on Monday, the 24th instant, at 7 p.m., and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at about 5 p.m.

The Florio and Rubbattino Co.'s steamer Vincenzo Florio left Aden for Bombay, on the 25th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 31st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 5-8

The Manchester market has been quieter.

2½ per cent. Consols	113⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120⅞
3 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	30 5-8

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th August, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	24	6	0 p.m.	14	12
Teheran	25	1	59 p.m.	...	13
Suez	25	2	45 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th August, 1896

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	38	..	1
" Karachi	...	18	..	1
" Madras	...	19	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted between Baddo and Khabarowka.

Cable Zanzibar and Mombassa interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Friday the 28th instant.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Saturday the 29th instant.

Key west route to West Indies interrupted beyond Florida.

Shamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Lucknow and Chungking.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 7.

WHILE the Government, with the cordial approval of the whole nation without respect to party, is straining every effort to find or make new markets abroad for our manufactures, those most closely interested in the success of this endeavour appear to view the outcome with philosophic unconcern. In his correspondence with Lord Rosebury, Mr. Louis Davidson states that his firm, which exports largely to Brazil, finds itself compelled to resort more and more largely to foreign manufacturers for the sort of goods required by that market. He further bears testimony that orders so placed have been fulfilled in an entirely satisfactory manner, both as regards quality and design. Unhappily, this case does not stand alone; on the contrary, we have reason to believe that it is only too typical. Shippers to Australasia bear witness to the same disastrous change in their business; one of these merchant princes, who had been looking after his firm's interests at the Antipodes for some years, was as much astonished as dismayed on his return to discover how largely German goods had replaced British in his order-book during his absence. But the report just furnished by our Consul at Zanzibar very clearly shows that it is not Germany alone, as Lord Rosebery seems to imagine, whose competition cuts into our export trade. In addition to that enterprising rival, France, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, and the United States are gaining ground on Great Britain in Eastern Africa. It is a deplorable spectacle; well may it be asked what has become of those qualities which, not so many years ago, gave the British manufacturer almost a monopoly of foreign markets outside Europe. Little benefit can come to the nation from constructing a railway to Uganda, or from increasing our Consular establishments in South-Eastern Asia if the goods we export to those regions do not fulfil local requirements; the people whose custom we desire to obtain will give it to those who, having ascertained their exact tastes and wants, produce the sort of articles required. The Consul sums up the case as accurately as forcibly by declaring that unless the British manufacturer "will come down from his pedestal and produce an article that will meet the practical requirements of buyers, it is likely that a trade which might be fairly profitable to him will drop more and more into foreign hands."

Attempts are being made to grow cotton in Borneo, apparently with the object of supplying the mills in Japan, China, and other parts of the East. The following is the substance of a report by a leading Hong Kong cotton broker on some cotton forwarded from Sandakan, and said to have been grown there on account of residents in Hong Kong and Shanghai:—"This cotton resembles almost the American cotton. Splendid in colour, clean, and long soft staple. Too good for Chinese hand work, but it will be well adapted for machine work, and the dealers value it at about twenty dollars a picul net. I fear it will not sell here (Hong Kong) in large quantity, except for Shanghai and Japan. Too fine for hand machine, with which the Chinese generally carry on their spinning and weaving works. This cotton will spin higher numbers, 20's, 24's, and 28's, which the Chinese cannot spin without the aid of foreign machinery, consequently this cotton will be in much less demand and the higher cost will prevent consumption on a larger scale, or perhaps stop it altogether. Chinese and Indian cottons are comparatively coarser and of shorter staple than this cotton, and they suit them well for their spinning and padding purposes."

There seems to be a prospect of a gold-mining "boom" in British Columbia resembling those which have been organised in South Africa, West Australia, and New Zealand. The discovery of what are described by the Toronto "Globe" as "extensive deposits of rich ore, at Trail Creek" has led to the organisation of companies at "an unprecedented rate" in British Columbia, and the "boom" is still in progress. The Toronto paper gives a list of twenty-five companies formed in the four weeks from June 19 to July 17 with offices in Vancouver and other centres in British Columbia. Before the end of June 3,000 mineral "locations" or "claims," had been secured in the Trail Creek district alone. The Toronto paper offers a warning as follows:—"There is a danger that the hasty embarkation of so many corporations in a business always more or less speculative may produce results calculated to discourage enterprise and retard rather than promote development. However plentiful the gold may be, there is always the possibility of loss through too much eagerness in seeking it."

There has the last few days been a renewed easing off of rates in the Money market, it being found impossible to keep quotations firm in face of the large amount of the reserve at the Bank of England and the enormous total standing to the credit of the other deposits. As we have frequently pointed out, there appears no prospect of any permanent improvement in the value of money for some time to come. Rates naturally stiffen on the approach of any extra demand, but as soon as the special requirement is satisfied they again ease off, and this looks like what will continue for some months. Upwards of three-quarters of a million in gold is on the way to this country from various quarters, while the Continental demand for bullion, which has been a feature for some while past, has practically ceased. A good many American bills have recently been placed in this market, but the number does not appear to have been unusually large, while the prospects are that, sooner or later, a resumption of specie shipments from New York to Europe may be anticipated. Home requirements for currency are mainly responsible for the changes shown in this week's Bank of England return. The outflow to the provinces has been on a much larger scale than usual, the demands for harvest purposes not being, as a rule, felt till about a month later. The extremely fine weather, however, has brought the crops to maturity before the ordinary time. The total amount in coin and notes taken for the country has been about a million and a quarter, inclusive of £134,000 in gold received from abroad. The reserve has consequently been drawn upon to the extent of upwards of a million, the total, however, still standing at upwards of thirty-six millions. Bankers's balances, thanks to a large release of coin by Government payments, have not been materially affected by the outflow of coin and notes to the country, the total of other deposits still standing at over 55¼ millions.

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams has granted a winding-up order in regard to the Commercial Bank of Australia, with the concurrence of the bank, and has ordered that a meeting of creditors of the bank shall be held on Monday next, to consider the scheme of reconstruction which has been proposed by the board. The creditors there will have to determine whether they will support the views of their representatives on the three committees who have recommended the adoption of the scheme. The fact that the scheme has been already sanctioned by the Victorian Court will doubtless have some weight in assisting them to arrive at a decision.

Messrs. Coates and Co., the brokers for the Newfoundland Government loan recently issued, have written to the *Times* to say that they have communicated with the Hon. Robert Bond, the Colonial Secretary of the Government of Newfoundland, with reference to criticisms on the loan, and the Colonial Secretary has replied to the following effect:—"The statement that the surplus announced by the Government at end of fiscal year was fictitious and that fifteen months' Customs receipts were included in the year's revenue is incorrect. Profit on coinage and interest on balance of loan to amount of about 9,000 dollars included in revenue and set forth in published account."

Considerable disturbance of trade has already been produced in Germany in anticipation of the new law suppressing dealing in "futures." The law is just about to be put in force; and it is stated by the Berlin correspondent of the "Monde Economique" that already there are signs of a decline of prices in the grain markets in consequence thereof. Indeed, the agriculturists admit that the effect of the prohibition will be far from favourable to their interests. It was, however, the supposed uniformly depressing influence of bear sales in the "future" market upon the price of cereals which was the chief motive for the suppression of these dealings. The same ground is taken by British advocates of similar legislation. It is generally admitted that the possibility of placing on the market an indefinable quantity of merchadise for future delivery precipitates, and sometimes aggravates, a decline, when the conditions of the market tend in the direction of lower prices. It would seem to be overlooked, however, that when circumstances are favourable to a rise, the existence of a system of buying and selling for future delivery tends to anticipate and strengthen a well-founded upward movement. And most dispassionate observer admit that there is a real commercial advantage in the system. In the cotton market, for example, it provides a means by which the planter may ensure a given price for his crop before it is actually gathered; while the spinner who requires a supply of the raw staple to "cover" orders which he has taken for his production of yarn has in the "future" market a provision for effecting his purpose without the necessity of having to obtain the requisite capital, and to incur the cost of storage and interest involved in buying "spot" cotton for future requirements. The evil is in *speculating* in "futures." The almst boundless resources of the Argentine Republic have brought to light another industry—"Cotton-growing." Experiments have demonstrated the suitability of certain portions of this Republic for the growth of cotton, but whether the experimenters' fond anticipation "that the new industry will add millions a year to the wealth of the country" will be realised until the cotton is grown on a very extensive scale, is extremely problematical. Still, there appears to be no reason why this industry should not become a prominent factor in the revenue of the Republic.

Such changes as have occurred in the condition of business since the end of June are not of a favourable kind. The returns of railway traffic, of bankers' clearing houses, and other indications, point indeed to the conclusion that there has been no diminution in the production and distribution of manufactures. But a careful examination of the advices from the principal commercial centres shows that new business has not been coming forward so abundantly as before, particularly in the textile trades. It is pretty clear, therefore, that the continued industrial and distributive activity is rather the result of previous buying than of current contracts. There is, however, one very important exception to this prevailing condition. In nearly all branches of the iron and steel industries there has been not only undiminished production, but sustained active placing of new orders. This feature has been observable too in the engineering and shipbuilding departments, as well as in those usually known as "manufacturing." In the cotton industry, spinners and manufacturers have been chiefly occupied in the execution of orders previously accepted, and the amount of new business has not nearly approached the rate of production. The sales effected during June, especially in the earlier half of that month, were more expensive than in any like period of the present year. India and China merchants were the boldest buyers then, and accordingly it is in the Eastern departments that the engagements are most extensive. Prices have not shown much change in the yarn departments, although the tendency has been rather downward, but in several directions cloth is distinctly easier. Cotton has given way a little since the first week of July, although at the close of the month American descriptions are hardening in consequence of reports of less favourable weather in some of the cotton-growing States. In the Yorkshire textile districts the position has become more unfavourable during the month, particularly at Bradford, where the withdrawal of the American demand for goods has been almost complete. But another reason for the slackening of business in Yorkshire is the difficulty of realising prices for goods equivalent to those current in the raw wool market. In the linen industry also business is less encouraging, the demand for goods having fallen off for most foreign markets, than for the home trade being quiet, as it usually is at this period of the year.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, report on the American raw cotton market as follows in their circular dated July 29:—"During the past week the reports from the Mississippi Valley have indicated a continued deterioration in the condition of the crop from the effect of the intense heat and the lack of needed moisture throughout that section. This portion of the cotton belt had been sending the most perfect reports of the crop prospects and the set back the crop has experienced is a great disappointment to the trade. They are loth to believe that the prospects of a large crop have been shattered either by the drought in Texas during the months of May and June, or a similar drought in Arkansas and the Memphis district. So strong has been this belief that little credence had been placed in the reports until Monday, when they were repeated so forcibly by merchants closely identified with the district that they have brought about a sharp demand to cover outstanding engagements. In Europe it is believed that the early movement of the crop will be upon such a scale as to prevent any rapid advance in values, as they believe that the unsettled condition in political, business, and financial circles will prevent any demand from the American spinners to interfere with them in their desire to obtain the cotton necessary to supply their exhausted stocks. It is understood that spinners abroad are well under contract for many months to come, without having secured their needed raw material, and it is this condition of the trade in Europe, coupled with the known 'short' interest made by Southern shippers, which renders the situation so dangerous should crop conditions continue to deteriorate. Last season we carried over immence supplies of cotton, visible and invisible, with the result that, although the crop was a failure, the spinners were able to wait until speculation had become exhausted. This season there are no reserve supplies any where, and the world knows that we will require 9,000,000 bales for actual consumption, regardless of any addition to the stocks. What the result of a reduction in crop estimates would be can, therefore, be easily foreseen, as prices are now unusually low. Did we not have a most tempestous political campaign in this country, which absorbs the intelligence and energy of the entire business community, there could be but one outcome."

The French Government has disappointed the hopes of the more extreme members of the Colonial party who have strenuously urged that no mining concessions in Madagascar should be allowed to persons who are not French citizens. A decree has been published authorising the granting of such concessions, so far as gold, precious stones, silver, and platinum are concerned, to foreigners, natives, and other protected subjects, as well as to Frenchmen. Coal, iron ore, and other minerals than those mentioned are not provided for in this decree. Applicants for mines so far as required to declare their intentions to the Mining Bureau, or to a French resident, and to deposit £1 with each application. Permission will then be given to prospect within a radius of 1½ miles of the selected spot, where a post must be set up with an inscription, in French, giving the name of the prospector, and a specification of the materials of which he is in search. The requisite proceedings, after a discovery has been made, the amount of tax to be paid, and other particulars are stated in the decree. It is reported also that regulations are being prepared for the concession of gold mining rights in the Sudan, and that these will shortly be made known.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve a recommendation that a commemorative medal should be bestowed upon those inhabitants of Usan at Molene, and the neighbourhood who displayed generosity, humanity, and kindness in connection with the loss of the Drummond Castle. The President of the Board of Trade communicated the Queen's gracious intention to the French Government, who have expressed their appreciation of her Majesty's consideration. A new silver medal has accordingly been specially designed and struck at the Royal Mint, bearing the words, "A token of gratitude from Queen Victoria."

THE BOOK ON SIKHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I lately saw a letter in your issue of 18th instant, about "The Book on 'Sikhs,'" by "Ubique." With reference to the remark that books on other castes and clans might be translated into Urdu to form text-books for L.S. and H.S. examinations, I write to say that a series of handbooks of the several classes of natives enlisted in the Punjab and Bengal armies is being prepared in the Quarter-Master General's Department at Simla. These will be published by the Government of India, and will probably be ready about the end of this year. I may add that nothing, so far, has been done about the compilation of similar books for the classes of the Madras and Bombay armies.—Yours, &c.,

A.

Simla, Aug. 22.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 5-15 P.M.

1. Tent-pegging by sections.—Indian File. Horses and Ponies.
2. Jumping competition.—Horses and Ponies.
3. Spiral Polo Ball Race.
4. Geographical Stakes.—Ladies' nomination. Gentleman to ride a given course over hurdles and hand his nominatrix an envelope containing geographical questions to which answers must be written. Points for time there and back. Points for answers.
5. Lloyd Lindsay Competition.—Teams of four. To ride over hurdle, dismount in alternate half-sections, each half-section to knock two cocoanuts off posts. Ride back over hurdle. Points for time and dressing.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the share holders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its laboratory premises, Armenian Lane, Fort. Dr. Thomas Blaney, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read by Mr. J. Bristed, the manager, the directors' report, which has already been published in these columns, was taken as read. The minutes of the previous meeting were also read by the manager and signed by the chairman.

The president, in addressing the meeting, said:—Gentlemen,—This company has been in existence for fourteen years. All our past years have been successful ones, and I am happy to say the year which has just closed has been equally successful, showing a continued good management. There being nothing to say about the report, I am able to avoid the somewhat common error of making an unnecessary speech. The report with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account accurately show the position of the company. The directors have as usual taken a personal part in ascertaining the actual amount of the stock and verifying the prices entered in the stock sheets. The company has passed the stage when praise of the staff was considered necessary to stimulate their zeal. Their staff needs no such stimulant. It possesses the highest character and the most undoubted qualifications for its duty. I have now the pleasure to propose that the directors' report, together with the accounts made up to the 30th June, be adopted and passed.

Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote moved that a dividend of Rs. 21 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. on the paid up capital of the company, be declared. Mr. Rustomji N. Byramji Jeejeebhoy having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bristed: Mr. Chairman, I am happy to announce that I am ready to pay the entire dividend to-morrow. (Applause.)

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Bristed, it was resolved to re-elect Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas and Mr. Rustomji N. B. Jeejeebhoy as directors of the company for the current year. The chairman, in proposing the re-election of the directors, observed that they proved themselves very zealous colleagues, and assisted him in the general [stock taking and rendered very valuable services.

Mr. Harkisondas thanked the chairman for his generous remarks on behalf of himself and his co-director.

Mr. Eknath Khote proposed that the sum of Rs. 4,150 be distributed amongst the employes of the company at the discretion of the general manager. In support of the motion Mr Eknath remarked that the employes of the company worked hard and took great interest on the success of the company, and they ought to be remunerated.

Dr. Temooljee Bhicaji Nariman, in seconding the proposition, observed that he occasionally visited the company's establishments in the Fort and at Cumballa Hill, and could testify to the zeal and industry and the faithful discharge of the duty on the part of the European employes of the company.

The proposition on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Pavri seconded by Mr. Bland, Mr. J. P. Cornforth was appointed auditor of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 300.

The customary complimant to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. COTTON

First forecast of the cotton crop for 1896.—The rainfall since its commencement has been very irregular both in distribution and quantity. With few exceptions, the districts in the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, and Allahabad divisions in which cotton is chiefly grown, have so far received sufficient rain. In most of them the cotton crop was sown in good time and germinate well. Weeding is reported to have been properly done, and the condition of the crop is good. In the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and in Oudh, where cotton is not largely cultivated, the rainfall is still scanty. The sowings were late; and the crop is suffering from want of rain. Prospects have, however improved everywhere by the fall of rain, in the past week. The area under this crop does not appear to be much if at all, larger than last year. This relates to condition up to the 10th of August.

N.-W. P. TIL CROP.

First forecast of the til crop for 1896.—The rains as remarked in the forecast of cotton crop have not been evenly distributed. They were, however, timely and sufficient for agricultural purposes in the districts in Bundelkhand, where the til crop is chiely sown alone. Germination was good; the weeding operations were properly carried out and the crop is in good condition. In Gorakhpur and the sub-montane districts of Oudh in which the til crop is also sown alone to an appreciable extent the rainfall has been deficient and has seriously impaired the prospects. The relates to condition up to this 10th of August.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL J. S. WILKINS, D.S.O., I.M.S., will perform the duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden districts, until the arrival of Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Eaton, A.M.S., Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden districts.

THE tendency of toques and bonnets to become smaller is likely to continue. Though girls at Goodwood wore hats of more or less picturesqueness and width of brim, their married sisters and their mothers had chosen headgear of the least conspicuous size, that which is neither obviously narrower than the head nor very appreciably wider. Freshness is the most essential quality, and the prevalent use made of fluted and pleated muslin contributes to this.

ONE of the prettiest toques seen this season (says a *Daily News'* gossip) was worn by the young Duchess of Sparta. It was made of plaited straw in black and Tuscan colour, and had a tall bow with loops of black velvet bordered with narrow white Valenciennes. A cluster of pink roses trimmed it, placed rather far back on the toque, which rested lightly on her soft, brown hair. Toques are now, however, replaced by hats of felt or straw, the former for yachting and shooting dress in Scotland or Norway.

IT is likely that the princess form of dress, in which skirt and bodice are cut in one, will come prominently into favour when the weather grows cooler, and autumnal fashions begin to appear.

IN 1774 the hats of the lady playgoers of Paris nearly caused a riot. About the same time a Parisian hairdresser "made a fortune by putenting a spring, by which a coiffure could be lowered when the wearer was passing a door or stepping into her carriage." The fact is recalled that the Ohio legislature lately prohibited ladies' whose hats exceeded a certain size from entering amphitheatre or stalls. The illustration of a trip to Scarborough in 1783 shows some funny specimens of the ladies' hats of the vastest expanse. It would seem that Mr. Loveday is not "hopeful." He appears to be resigning himself with manly resignation to the inevitable.

AN INDIAN MORTGAGE CASE.

SIR R. COUCH, on July 31, delivered the judgment of the Judicial Committee in the case of "Mathura Das and Another v. Raja Narindar Bahadur Pal and others," an appeal from a decree of the High Court at Allahabad of April 17, 1891, affirming a decision of the Subordinate Judge of Gorakpur.—His Lordship said by a deed dated Feb. 17, 1880, Raja Bhawani Ghulam Pal, the defendant, now represented by the respondents, mortgaged and hypothecated a certain property to Chedi Lal, the predecessor in title of the plaintiffs, who were now appellants, to secure Rs. 19,157. The deed then proceeded thus:—

I covenant and record that I shall pay off without any objection the said amount in full, principal and interest, at the rate of Rs. 16 per cent. per mensem, within a year without raising any objection whatever. If I fail to pay off the amount within the fixed term the said bankers shall be competent to realise the amount by any means possible from my person and the properties mortgaged and from any other properties belonging to me, and I or my heirs neither have nor shall we have any objection whatever to it. Until the payment in full of this amount, principal and interest, I shall not transfer, either directly or indirectly, the mortgaged property to anyone else, and if I do, such a transfer should be deemed to be false and inadmissible. The amounts paid by me should be first credited to the payment of interest and the balance should be credited to that of the principal, and I shall have them entered on the back of the document. No payment having been made, the plaintiffs instituted this suit on June 19, 1888, for the usual mortgage decree. The Subordinate Judge of Gorakpur passed a decree in the usual form for Rs. 22,343, being the principal of the loan with one year's interest, and a further sum for costs. The rest of the claim he dismissed. He held on the authority of a decision of the High Court in a similar case that the mortgage deed did not provide for interest after the first year.—Their Lordships held that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover their principal debt with interest at the rate mentioned in the mortgage deed up to the date of the Subordinate Judge's decree, and thereafter at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The decree of the High Court should be discharged. The respondents ought to pay the whole costs of suit in both the Courts below. The case should be remitted to the Subordinate Judge to take the proper accounts and give further directions. Their Lordships would humbly advise Her Majesty to that effect. The respondents must pay the costs of this appeal.

INDIAN QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

IN addition to the questions reported in our issue yesterday the following were put and replied to in the House of Commons during the week the mail left:—

WAGES IN THE INDIAN COTTON TRADE.

Mr. Kenyon asked the Secretary of State for India if he would get for the House statistics as to rates of wages paid and hours worked in the cotton trade in Bombay and Madras.—Lord G. Hamilton: Wages in India are usually paid by the piece, and vary according to the season of the year. The fullest information that I possess on this subject, and as to the hours of labour (which are limited by law), is contained in the Factory Reports for Bombay and Madras, copies of which I shall be happy to supply to my honourable friend if he wishes it.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India when the explanatory memorandum by the Secretary of State on the East India Accounts and Estimates would be distributed to members; and whether there was any reason for the delay this year in the distribution.—Lord G. Hamilton: The memorandum is now ready, the last figures having been received from India by the mail just arrived. The delay in preparation is due to pressure of the work in the Financial Department owing to the mass of information required by the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure.

MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT.

In reply to Mr. W. F. Lawrence, who asked the Secretary of State for India: (1) Whether the home authorities have put pressure on the Government of Madras to raise the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 5000; (2) whether the Madras Government state this extension of jurisdiction is open to objections, and that the High Court was itself equally divided in opinion on the merits of the question; (3) whether he is aware that the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial and legal opinion is opposed to the change; and (4), if so, whether they propose still to urge the change be pressed forward?—Lord G. Hamilton said: It is true that, after full consideration of the views expressed by the Government of Madras and by the Chambers of Commerce, I requested the Government of Madras in a despatch dated March 19, 1890, to take an opportunity of raising the jurisdiction of the City court to Rs. 5000, unless they saw any strong reason to the contrary. To this despatch I have as yet received no reply.

THE AMEER AND KAFIRISTAN.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India whether the India Office had received a copy of the letter from the Ameer of Afghanistan of Dec. 4, 1895, referred to in paragraph 4 of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State dated Simla, April 22, 1896; whether he had received the information asked for in his despatch of April 17 respecting military operations and the fate of the tribes in Kafiristan; and whether he would lay all the correspondence referring to Kafiristan on the tabe of the House before the rising of Parliament.—Lord George Hamilton: A copy of the Ameer's letter referred to has been received at the India Office, but it relates to other matters besides that referred to in the passage quoted, and it would not be in the public interest to lay it on the table. My despatch of April 17 was crossed by the letter from the Government of India of the 22nd idem. No subsequent reply has been received from the Government of India. There is no further correspondence relating to Kafiristan which I can lay on the table.

PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fully endorse the views expressed by your correspondent, "M. J. W.," in your issue of the 18th instant, with regard to the extension of the new rules passed by the Bombay University to the candidates for the High Court and District Pleaders' examinations. As he has not entered into details, I should like to do so. Say, for instance, if a candidate gets not, as he says, only 1 to 5 marks less to make up his total, but say even if he gets 10 to 15 marks less he gets 290 to 285 marks of the required total, namely, 900. Now, if we analyse these marks, one would clearly see that in order to get 290 or 285 marks, he must get more than 50 per cent. at least in each of the three papers set. Now if the benefit of these new rules is given to him, he would be exempted from three papers, which would, of course, save him so much health, energy, and money, and, truly, there would be more chances for him to go through the examination next time, when he appears, than he would have if he is required to appear again in all the six papers. Really speaking there would be no man more fit than the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade to move the proper authorities in the matter in the interest of these poor hundreds.—Yours, &c.,

A. M. FRAMJEE.

THE SURREY COUNTY SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A movement is on foot to establish an annual gathering, in some central station, of Old Cranleighians in India, who could thus be brought together for two or three days to celebrate their connection with that famous school, and do honour to it. Will you kindly permit me, through your columns, to draw the attention of former boys of the Institution to the fact, and to ask those who sympathise in the matter to communicate with

THE FIRST CAPTAIN OF CRANLEIGH?

Aug. 22.

P.S.—Will you kindly receive and forward letters?

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 24.

10 p.m.	794

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

6 a.m.	786
10 a.m.	826
2 p.m.	814
4 p.m.	810

THE latest outbreak in the interpretation of prophecy has reference to the name of the Czar. A flying sheet that potentate is shown to bear the number of the Beast. He is marked all over with it, so to speak. is first name is Nicolas. Now Nicholas is the Greek of Balaam, and Balaam enumerates 666. His next name is Romanoff; now Romanoff = Roman, and Roufith in Hebrew, which also = Roman, make 666 again. The evidence becomes positively overwhelming when we come to Alexandrovitch, the third name. DCLXVI are all to be found in that name; and what do they stand for but 666? There seems to be no way out of it. If we could receive one we should rejoice, for the sake of an amiable and well-meaning ruler. Our only hope for him is that he may live it down. The author of the interpretation may bid defiance to Roman numerals, for, no doubt, only A's and S's are to be found in his name.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE Australians, who lost their holiday match against Earl de la Warr's XI. at Bexhill by four wickets and beat Warwickshire at Birmingham by an innings and 60 runs, now have a record of twenty-five matches played, fifteen won, four lost, and six drawn, whilst they have yet to be beaten by an English country. At Bristol, Dr. W. G. Grace has placed a score of 301 to his credit. The order in the County Championship contest is now as follows:—Yorkshire (10 points), Surrey (11), Lancashire (7), Middlesex (4), Notts, Essex, Derby, Kents, Hants, Leicestershire, Somersets, Sussex, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire. Summary of principal matches:—

AUSTRALIANS VS. EARL DE LA WARR'S XI.

At Bexhill, July 30-31. The Colonists batted first, being all dismissed for 80. The home team replied with 102 and the visitors, going in a second time obtained 31 for one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day. On July 31, the Australians carried their second innings, total to 138; and the home contingent won by four wickets:—

AUSTRALIANS.			
Mr J Darling, b J T Hearne	8	c and b J T Hearne	41
		c De la Warr, b J T Hearne	10
Mr F A Iredale, b Pougher	3	c Stoddart, b J T Hearne	3
Mr G Giffen, b J T Hearne	25	c A Hearne, b J T Hearne	3
Mr G H S Trott, c J T Hearne, b Pougher	0	c Iredale, b Hearne	19
Mr S E Gregory, b J T Hearne	4	c Pougher	5
		c Nichols, b J T Hearne	16
Mr C Hill, b J T Hearne	24	c M'Gahey, b J T Hearne	13
Mr H Donnan, c Stoddart, b J T Hearne	0	c Douglas, b Pougher	21
Mr H Graham, b J T Hearne	8	c Douglas, b Pougher	2
Mr H Musgrove, b Pougher	0	not out	4
Mr T R M'Kibben, c O'Brien, b Pougher	0	c Stoddart, b J T Hearne	0
Mr A E Johns, not out	4	Leg-byes	4
Leg-byes	4	Total	138
Total	80		

EARL DE LA WARR'S ELEVEN.

Mr A E Stoddart, st Johns, b Trott	26	l-b-w, b Trott	5
Mr J Douglas, c Iredale, b Trott	18	c and b Giffen	68
Carpenter, b M'Kibbin	14	b Giffen	8
A Hearne, b M'Kibben	3	b Giffen	5
Mr C M'Gahey, l-b-w, b Trott	18	c Iredale, b Giffen	0
Sir T C O'Brien, c Iredale, b M'Kibbin	6	st Johns, b Trott	9
Pougher, b M'Kibbin	3	not out	10
Nichols, st Johns, b Trott	0	not out	4
J T Hearne, c Musgrove, b M'Kibbin	5		
Earl de la Warr, run out	1		
Whiteside, not out	0		
Byes, 6; l-b, 2	8	Byes, 6; l-b, 2	8
Total	102	Total	117

AUSTRALIANS VS. WARWICKSHIRE.

At Birmingham, Aug. 3-4. The Australians were responsible for another excellent batting performance, and, keeping their rivals in the field all day, totalled 339. Darling (105), exceeded the century for the third time this season; and Giffen (51), and Gregory (59, not out), also did well. On the second day, Warwickshire fared very badly, the Australians disposing of them in the first innings for 127, and in the second for 152. The Colonists thus won by an innings and 60 runs:—

AUSTRALIANS.			
Mr F A Iredale, c Lilley, b Forester	24		
Mr J Darling, b Quaife	105		
Mr G Giffen, c Glover, b Ward	51		
Mr G H S Trott, c Pallett, b Quaife	42		

nine wickets, Mr Mason contributing 115, and the Rev Mr Rashleigh 109. On Aug. 4, Kent only added 1 to their over-night total. The wicket was difficult, and Lancashire were over four hours, scoring 237, the only bright piece of hitting being furnished by Briggs, who scored 74. Following on 148 behind, the north-ern side made 57 without lost, and therefore reduced their deficit to 91. On Aug. 5 Lancashire ran their second innings to 393, and, with four wickets in hand, led by 254 when the game was left drawn. A. C. MacLaren played a fine not-out innings of 226—the second highest he has ever made :—

KENT.

Mr J R Mason, c Bardswell, b Briggs	115		
Alec Hearne, c Ward, b Baker	43		
Mr W H Patterson, b Mold	3		
Mr C J Burnup, c Bardswell, b Briggs	22		
Rev W Rashleigh, c and b Briggs	109		
Mr G J V Weigall, b Briggs	2		
Mr F Marchant, b Mold	24		
Wright, b Mold	11		
Martin, not out	9		
Mr E B Shine, c MacLaren, b Mold	2		
Huish, run out	11		
Byes, 1; l-b, 3	4		
Total	385		

LANCASHIRE.

Mr E Rowley, c Mason, b Martin	4	b Shine	20
A Ward, l-b-w, b Wright	20	c Huish, b Mason	29
Mr A C MacLaren, c Weigall, b Wright	31	not out	226
Tyldesley, c Burnup, b Wright	12	c Mason, b Hearne	51
F H Sugg, c Martin, b Shine	41	c Shine, b Hearne	4
Baker, c and b Wright	7	b Mason	1
Mr G R Bardswell, c Huish, b Shine	29	c Marchant, b Martin	34
Briggs, c Huish, b Hearne	74	not out	19
C Smith, run out	0		
Mallam, c and b Hearne	13		
Mold, not out	0		
Leg-byes, 3; w, 2	6	Byes, 7; l-b, 2	9
Total	237	Total	393

SOMERSET VS. MIDDLESEX.

At Taunton, Aug. 3-5. Somerset batted first and Middlesex were left with 206 to make for victory, but in the two hours and a-half they had for batting, the visitors only scored 100 for five wickets :—

SOMERSET.

Mr L C H Palairet, c Bray, b Phillips	35	b Rawlin	63
Mr J H Challen, b Hearne	51	c Bray, b Hearne	2
Mr R C N Palairet, c Stoddart, b Hearne	20	c Bray, b Hearne	27
Mr W N Roe, b Phillips	13	c Bray, b Hearne	106
Nichols, run out	7	c Wells, b Hearne	3
Mr S M J Woods, c Webbe, b Hearne	23	c O'Brien, b Phillips	4
Robson, not out	55	c Wells, b Hearne	17
Mr G Fowler, l-b-w, b Wells	20	c Rawlin, b Phillips	1
Capt W G Hedley, c Wells	0	c Bray, b Rawlin	34
Mr A E Newton, b Wells	6	run out	0
Tyler, b Hearne	17	not out	0
Total	248	Total	257

MIDDLESEX.

Mr J Douglas, c R Palairet, b Tyler	15		
Mr R S Lucas, b Nichols	5		
Mr C M Wells, c R Palairet, b Nichols	7		
Mr A E Stoddart, c Woods, b Tyler	19		
Rawlin, b Tyler	50		
Sir T C O'Brien, run out	50		
Mr A J Webbe, b Woods	33		
Mr H R Bromley-Davenport, b Hedley	36		
J T Hearne, c Robson, b Nichols	52		
Mr E H Bray, c Tyler, b Hedley	12		
Phillips, not out	0		
Byes, 8; l-b, 1; w, 1	10		
Total	289		

Second Innings.—Mr. J. Douglas, b Hedley, 4; Mr. R. S. Lucas, c L. Palairet, b Nichols, 1; Mr. A. E. Stoddart, c Woods, b Tyler, 24; Rawlin, not out, 18; Sir T. C O'Brien, b L. Palairet, 25; J. T. Hearne, b Fowler, 28; Phillips, not out, 0; total, 100.

SUSSEX VS. NOTTS.

At Brighton, July 30, and Aug. 1. Notts batted first, and the match ended in a fairly even draw :—

NOTTS.

Mr A O Jones, c Butt, b Hartley	76	b Tate	0
Shrewsbury, c Hartley, b Parris	26	l-b-w, b Tate	43
Gunn, b Tate	42	c Murdoch, b Hartley	60
Mr P W Oscroft, c Arlington, b Parris	24	b Tate	1
Attewell, c Ranjitsinghi, b Paris	16	c Bean, b Hartley	0
Mr G W Wright, c Tate, b Parris	19	b Tate	23
Daft, c Arlington, b Tate	33	c Butt, b Parris	11
Pike, c Bean, b Parris	24	not out	6
Brown, not out	0	b Tate	0
Gutteridge, c Butt, b Parris	3	not out	23
G L Robinson, c Parris, b Tate	17		
Byes, 3; l-b, 2; w, 3; n b, 1	9	Byes, 7; n b, 3	10
Total	289	Total (declared)	177

SUSSEX.

Marlow, c Daft, b Attewell	0		
Killick, b Gutteridge	27		
K S Ranjitsinghji, b Brown	52		
Mr W L Murdoch, b Brown	5		
Mr W Newham, b Gutteridge	16		
G Bean, c Wright, b Attewell	0		
Mr G H Arlington, b Attewell	13		
Parris, st Pike, b Brown	0		
Mr J C Hartley, c Attewell, b Brown	5		
Butt, c Daft, b Brown	5		
Tate, not out	5		
Byes, 2; l-b, 3	5		
Total	177		

Second Innings.—Marlow, c and b Oscroft, 51; Killick, st Pike, b Attewell, 3; K. S. Ranjitsinhji, not out, 100; Mr. W. L. Murdoch, b Robinson, 13; Mr. W. Newham, not out, 19; byes, 4; total, 190.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE VS. SUSSEX.

At Bristol, Aug. 3-5. Gloucestershire went to the wickets, and Dr. Grace, well supported by Mr. Rice (84) and other members of the eleven, completely mastered the attack. At the close of play Gloucestershire had put on the huge score of 341 with only three wickets down, Dr. Grace being not out, 193. On the second day Dr. Grace accomplished a wonderful performance. He was not out, after batting eight hours and a-half, for 301—of a total of 551—made without giving a chance. The champion's score is the highest ever made on the Bristol ground, besides being the best, he himself has scored since 1876, when he totalled 344—which, until A. C. MacLaren beat it with 424 last year, was the best individual contribution on record—and 318. Kitcat helped Grace to subscribe 106 for the ninth wicket. Sussex responded to their rival's score with 132 for three wickets, Marlow hitting 53. On Aug. 5 a quarter of an hour before time, Gloucestershire won by an innings and 123 runs. From 132 for the wickets the visitors made their total into 250, Newham carrying out his bat for 63, but on the second occasion they were disposed of for 178. Ranjitsinhji hit 54 in forty-five minutes :—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Dr W G Grace, b Collins	301		
Mr W G Grace, jun, b Hartley	1		
Mr W Rice, c Parris, b Ranjitsinhji	84		
Mr W MG Hemingway, c Killick, b Hartley	39		
Mr C L Townsend, c and b Tate	30		
Wrathall, c Parris, b Tate	0		
Mr C O H Sewell, b Parris	4		
Mr G L Jessop, l-b-w, b Parris	2		
Board, c and b Parris	0		
Mr S A P Kitcat, not out	77		
Roberts, c Parris, b Killick	2		
Byes, 17; l-b, 3	20		
Total	551		

SUSSEX.

Marlow, c Hemingway, b Townsend	57	c and b Townsend	27
Killick, b Jessop	38	c Grace, jun, b Jessop	54
K S Ranjit inhji, b Roberts	12	run out	9
Mr W L Murdoch, b Townsend	63	l-b-w, b Grace, sen	11
Mr W Newham, not out	8	c Wrathall, b Grace, sen	6
Bean, c Jessop, b Townsend	23	not out	14
Mr A C Collins, c and b Roberts	0	b Grace, sen	0
Mr J C Hartley, c Grace, sen, b Roberts	4	b Roberts	3
Parris, c Townsend, b Grace, sen	4	l-b-w, b Roberts	30
Tate, b Roberts	9	l-b-w, b Townsend	0
Mr R W Fox, b Roberts	22	Byes, 6; l-b, 1; n b, 3	10
Byes, 13; l-b, 5; w, 1; n b, 3	10	Total	178
Total	250		

INCIDENTS OF THE CONWAY EXPEDITION.

THE Conway Expedition has successfully accomplished the first crossing of Spitzbergen from west to east and back.

The "Chronicle's" special correspondent in Spitzbergen states that while some members of the Conway expedition were crossing the Spitzbergen, Mr. Trevor-Battye and Mr. H. Conway went in an open boat to the North Fiord, and camped at Cape Wijk. They then explored the West Bay and found great changes in the glaciers since they were last visited. The large island is being overrun by the western glacier, which is also spreading to the north, so that the bay is only half its former with. Leaving Mr. H. Conway at Cape Wijk, Mr. Trevor-Battye explored Dickson's Bay, called "The Death Trap," by the Norwegian hunters, and which has seldom been entered, whilst its northern end is not known to have been reached. It was certainly unsurveyed. It is bordered by mountains of great geological interest and fantastic form. Entering the bay through a difficult ice-pack, Mr. Trevor-Battye reached its head and landed, finding high mountains and glaciers in front, and no low valley as reported leading to the Wijde Bay. He crossed a long bay that, having a narrow escape from a quicksand, traversed big moraines and entered a great glacier. Mr. Trevor-Battys mounted this to its point of division, and followed the north-east branch, but was cut off by crevasses from reaching the pass at its head.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleans the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasan odour arising rom decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfum ers. Wholesale Depot 12, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BARODA OPIUM APPEAL.

As briefly reported by wire in a previous issue, Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, upheld the decision of Captain C. A. Brown, who, on the 28th May last, convicted the Gaekwar's opium farmer's partner and agent, Manekial Tricumlal, for the offence of selling and importing a large quantity of opium in contravention of the Opium Act. On the appeal coming up for hearing, on the 31st of July last, Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, was heard for the appellant, and Mr. F. A. Little, solicitor to the Bombay Government, for the Crown. In the course of his judgment Mr McCorkell said :—In this case the accused has been tried and convicted on three charges under the Opium Act I. of 1878. After enumerating the charges, the Judge said that the case was tried by Captain C. A. Brown, who after an inquiry and trial lasting over seven weeks convicted the accused in a judgment of fifty-two pages, and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of rupees one thousand. Against this conviction and sentence the accused has appealed on the following grounds :—(1.) The convictions and sentences are contrary to law and against the weight of evidence. (2) The lower court had no jurisdiction to try the case. (3.) The facts, as stated by the procecution, even assuming them to be true, do not show that any offence was committed by the accused. (4.) That the lower court was wrong in accepting the evidence for the prosecution as true, and was prejudiced by the admission of a great deal of evidence which was legally inadmissible and the discussion of matters utterly irrelevant to the trial, but materially prejudicial to the accused, as is apparent on the face of the judgment and record of the case. (5) The whole of the evidence of what is alleged to have taken place before the 22nd February last was inadmissible, and ought not to have been referred to. (6) Such evidence was, however, untrue, uncorroborated, and ought not to have been relied upon. (7) The evidence for the prosecution as to the occurrences of the 22nd February, as far as it is directed to attempting to show that an offence had been committed, is unreliable, untrue, and ought not to have been believed. (8) Even assuming it to be true, it does not show that any offence was committed by the accused. (9) Much inadmissible evidence has been illegally admitted and used against the accused. (10) The lower court was wrong in supposing, as it apparently did, that the accused admitted the allegation of the prosecution that he and his pleader had attempted to induce Mr. Rustom to hush up the case. On the contrary, the appellant says that, that allegation is untrue, an evident after thought, and unsupported by any reliable evidence. (11) The lower court was wrong in distrusting the evidence for the defence. The case which the prosecution lays before the court and seeks to establish is forwards the end of last year. The complainant, Mr. Rustom Festonji Jehangir, who is Assistant Collector, received information that opium was largely imported to the Bombay Presidency from the Baroda territory. Mr. Rustom at once became animated with zeal to sift this matter to the bottom and bring home the guilt to such persons as could be proved to be joined in a conspiracy to defraud the exchequer. Many unfair remarks have been made as to the animus with which Mr. Rustom entered on this investigation, and most unworthy motives have been assigned to him in instituting and carrying on the present case against the accused. No doubt the complainant and his witnesses had to engage in transactions which under ordinary circumstances they would probably revolt from. Criminals must be met and fought with their own weapons. When, however, counsel shakes his head and observes in his solemnest tone of voice "the less said about the morality of such proceedings the better." I feel that a duty is imposed on me as the judge here in this appeal to state as my opinion that the complainant and his witnesses have acted honourably. After reiterating the facts as alleged by the prosecution, the judge said that the defence is an alibi and a plea of want of jurisdiction on the part of the magistrate to hear and determine the and second and third charges and certain other legal technical objects. The points which arise for disposal are :—(1) Did the detective receive at the Baroda railway station from a person known to him as Manekial two half-balls of opium, weighing more than than two tolas. (2) Did the said detective at the above time and place pay to the same Manekial a hundred rupees, agreeing with the said Manekial that he should deliver to Luxman two maunds of opium. (3) Did the accused bring the two half-balls of opium from Baroda territory into British territory. (4) Did the accused deliver or cause to be delivered to Luxman two maunds of opium. (5) Is the accused referred to in the above points identified as being the same person who is the present accused appellant. (6) Had the magistrate jurisdiction to hear and determine the second and third charges. (7) Did the transaction between Luxman and Manekial amount to a sale within the terms of the Indian Contract Act. (8) Has the appellant established his alibi. (9) Of what offence if any is the accused guilty. I find on the above points as follows :—Points 1 to 7 in the affirmative, point 8 in the negative, and point 9 guilty of all the offences. A great deal has been said about the inadmissibility of the evidence relating to transactions previous to the 22nd February. It appears to me that the evidence of what took place between November 1895 and February 1896 is most valuable, and is its distinctly relevant as showing how the present prosecution came to be instituted. The evidence setting out the system of opium farming in Baroda is relevant as showing that the opium farmer in Baroda had a motive which would lead him to export opium from Baroda to British territory. As regards what took place in the verandah of the Baroda station on the 22nd February, I see no reason whatever to doubt the truthfulness of the complainant and his witnesses. If, as has been more than suggested to their learned counsel, the entire case of the prosecution is a concoction from beginning to end, and there never were any notes and there never was any money paid to Manekial, then nothing in the world could have been simpler than for the complainant and his docile following to have concocted the numbers of the notes in addition to the other facts of the case. When, however, I consider the various types of witneses for the prosecution and their varied social position and their varying moral characters, I am unable to understand how such discrepant actors could be attracted together into a conspiracy against the accused. The complainant is a Parsi, Messrs. Good and Dias are Christians, Luxman and Asha Khora are Hindus, and Banu Miya is a Mahomadan. I do not hold that it is quite impossible to identify an individual from his back view. I can really find no good reasons that the witnesses on this point deliberately foresworn themselves. It is Inspectors Good's duty in life to recognize and note rapidly faces and features and forms. The principal item in the defence is an alibi, and fortunately for the prosecution they have been able to produce as a witness one Nathalal, a railway clerk, who is able to identify the accused, and deposes that on the 22nd February Manekial was at the Baroda Railway Station. I do not consider it necessary to recapitulate the reasons given by the magistrate for disbelieving the evidence of alibi, which is all I could do, as I fully concur with him. It has been attempted to make much capital out of the circumstance that Manekial was not arrested at once, but I think that this fact is susceptible of easy explanation. The prosecution was determined to get a strong case against Manekial or whatever other agent of the Baroda farmer was despoiling the British exchequer. They therefore waited until the promised opium was brought. It is fully proved by the complainant and his witnesses that the two maunds of opium were brought to the Railway station under Gaekwari passes and handed over to Luxman. I have no hesitation in accepting as quite true the account of this part of the case given by the prosecution's witnesses, and although Asa Khora has on another occasion given a totally different account of what took place on the railway carriage, I see no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the prosecution's witnesses. This wonderful volte face of Asa Khora has driven the magistrate to have recourse to poetry. I do not, however, think a magistrate of the First Class is sufficiently high in the judicial scale to quote Milton's Paradise Lost. I now come to consider the legal points raised by the learned counsel. The counsel contends that there was no sale as between Manekial and Luxman, and that if there was any sale, the completion of the sale took place at the opium farmer's place of business or at the g down of the Opium Department of H. H. the Gaekwar's Government, and that therefore the offence so far as Manekial is concerned was committed within foreign territory and without a certificate granted by the Political Agent. Under section 188 Criminal Procedure Code, it was not competent for the Railway magistrate to entertain and deal with the charge of sale of opium by Manekial. Similarly as regards the charge of abetment of importation of opium the counsel contends that any abetment committed by Manekial was committed in Baroda territory, and the proceedings are illegal in consequence of the want of a certificate provided for in section 188 Criminal Procedure Code. Admittedly there is no certificate such as is required by section 188 Criminal Procedure Code. Firstly, as regards the want of jurisdiction in consequence of the want of a certificate under section 188 Criminal Procedure code, I am unable to agree with the learned counsel. It does not appear that in the lower court this plea was put forward in the same way as in this court, and the magistrate has disposed of the matter in a different manner to that in which I feel disposed to deal with it. In my opinion the want of certificate is fully covered by section 537 Criminal Procedure Code. Now it has not been shown or attempted to be shown there has been any failure of justice. It has not been shown that the accused was actually prejudiced in his defence. I have therefore no hesitation in holding that there has been any failure of justice. The counsel's next contention is that the transaction which took place at the railway station is not a sale, but only an agreement to effect a sale. Common sense and law both revolt at the notion of describing the whole transaction as anything but a sale. The case for the prosecution is undoubtedly blurred in many places by false lights shining through deficient memories. If the prosecution had meant to get up a false case it would have been perfect in all its parts, and no cross-examination would have found any flaws in it. The case as it stands gathers strength from its apparent weaknesses and cohesion from its seeming dissimilarities. There is only one point more on which I wish to touch very briefly, viz., the visit made by the accused and his pleader to the Assistant Collector in Bombay, and their attempt to get the case hushed up. These allegations are in my opinion proved up to the hilt, and reflect great disgrace and discredit on both the accused and his pleader. I have nothing further to add than an expression of my opinion that the accused has been properly and legally convicted of the charges on which he was arraigned, and looking to all the circumstances of the case the sentence is none too heavy.

BULSAR NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some few years ago, you had the kindness to allow us to bring to light some of the glaring mismanagement of our Bulsar Native General Library. To-day we crave leave to allow us a space in your valuable journal for the same grievance, and thereby show to the public how far we are right in agitating the point to its utmost. It seems that the library of this town was opened about the year 1872, and it was managed by a secretary, who was then the headmaster of the English school. It is apparent from its record book that from the year 1872-90 its sole advantage was taken by munshiffs, mamlatdars, vakils, and some of the teachers of the English school. These gentlemen hardly took the trouble of going to the reading-room, because the papers were distributed by the postman directly to the members. The duty of the librarian was to collect papers from the places of the gentlemen above named, and to place them the reading-room. The librarian was generally selected from the Brahmin caste, so that his services may also be available in cooking, and such other purposes. Also those gentlemen, who had the monopoly of the newspapers, had one great advantage, and that was that they used to get one hundred rupees from the Municipality of the town as a grant of the library, and this grant was increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 for about a year or two.

Well, then, such was the state of the library up to the year 1890, that is to say, to speak plainly, upto that year the public hardly knew the very existence of the said library although their own money was yearly frittered away for the use of the selected few. In the latter part of the year 1890, a Parsi gentleman found out the library after some difficulty, but then instead of the papers of the day, he found the accumulated dust of some years lying on the table, and also a miserable cup-board on which some old newspapers were lying. His curiosity was excited to see those papers, so he climbed the table to reach it, but he immediately came down with a clash as the table was without a leg. Not daunted by this calamity in the least, he opened communications with the secretary. He got no answer, although he reminded him several times. Afterwards he wrote to the then Municipal Commissioner, and many more, but he was responded to by none. The last attempt, and which was very fruitful, was a petition to the Director of Public Instruction, as he found that the library was registered. The Director asked the authorities concerned here for a report. The matter then reached to a climax. The then Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Manekial, convened a public meeting, and framed some rules for the library. In short, the papers began to be placed on the table, and the public began to take advantage of it. But then as soon as these officials could not get the fresh papers, they began to murmer. They therefore devised a plan so that the sole advantage might yet be taken by them. Therefore in the year 1892 they wanted to remove the library from its present central position to the municipal hall, which is situated far to the other end of the town. In order to carry out this pet scheme of theirs, they increased the members, which consisted of Parsi teachers and pedagogues of the municipal schools, tarkuns of the nurse, and some other subordinates whom they could easily command. Let us admit that when their plan was found out we on our side began to canvass as steadily as they, and to our joy and satisfaction we found our majority some fifty times more than our opponents. The day arrived to hold the meeting, but our opponents shrewdly postponed it, seeing that they would be ridiculously defeated. Still they had one other instrument to mar our progress, and that was the grant paid by the Municipality for upwards of forty years—this grant they discontinued. By so doing they thought that the "porcess" (boys) of this day would learn a lesson thereby, for they well knew that without the grant the library would be starved. But in this attempt they did not score a complete success. As the last resource they decided not to call a meeting. They have not called a single meeting for three years. The secretary, Mr. Jivanji Gulabbhai, has publicly said in the municipal meeting that the library has been incurring debts, members are indifferent in paying up their fees, &c. Indeed, if is marvel things the secretary of a library to open his heart to the Municipal members rather than to the members of the library. The members, of course, are quite ignorant of how the financial circumstances of the library stand. For the present wretched state of our library we cannot but find fault with its secretarys who should know his duty better. Mr. Jivanji is a native of this town, and he should be pleased to see that the public of this town takes more advantage of the library than the selected few. We appeal to his generosity and common sense whether the public would not be deprived of what little advantage they now take if the library be removed to the other end of the town for the advantage of a favoured few, who are able enough to subscribe to a good many papers out of their own pockets. Certainly it reflects little credit upon a man like him to forget even his duty as a secretary, and not to look to the proper management of the library—the mismanagement having resulted in reducing the number of members of the library from 78 in 1890 to 18 in 1895 last month—only because members would not do everything as he pleased. He acts now as if he were the sole owner of the library, as the members whom he condemns as "porcess" (boys) are not allowed to have any voice in his management, though he must well remember that these very "porcess" once forced them to open the library to the public by raising their voice in papers, and by applying to the Director of Public Instruction, and that it was these very "porcess" who went round to shethias, got some newspapers free, and by their hard and persevering efforts got enrolled 78 members, of which no less than 25 were first-class members. May we ask Mr. Jivanji Gulabbhai what reduced the number from 78 to 18 last month, the first-class members being now only 5. The library was established far back in the year 1872, and from that year to 1890 there never were on the record of the library more than 15 members, while during the years 1890-92 the number increased to 78. What was it owing to? And what has again reduced the number?—We are, &c.,

JAMNADASS JEKISONDASS GHIRE.
GULABDASS DWARKADASS.
DINSHAW B. MANECKSHAW.
JEHANGIRJI K. MANECKSHAW.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th August, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 11th August, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 11, Rs. A. P.	August 18 Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000 0 0	72,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,39,84,486 9 9	2,05,20,174 8 6
Other Deposits, &c.	5,96,66,092 4 2	5,88,7 ,732 5 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,59,135 2 1	5,84,945 11 5
Sundries	21,63,655 15 1	22,94,579 6 2
	Rs. 11,29,73,369 15 1	10,94,71,431 15 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	89,37,892 0 0	89,81,313 0 0
Other authorised Investments	86,20,048 8 0	91,03,401 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,36,30,815 0 6	1,32,34,134 12 5
Credits do do.	1,44 97,094 9 10	1,43,43,059 3 2
Bills Discounted, &c.	2 48,36,326 10 7	2,56,43,329 9 0
Balances with other Banks	10,61,401 6 0	10,42,296 1 0
Bullion	3,619 2 7	3,149 3 7
Dead Stock	13,17,188 5 2	13,16 185 13 7
Stamps	10,252 13 3	10,388 6 3
Sundries	14,73,777 9 6	14,62 815 0 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,68,80,743 11 2	1,64 21,721 1 11
Do. at Branches	2,17,13,044 2 6	1,88,08,295 11 3
	Rs. 11.29,73,369 15 1	10,94,71,431 15 2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 18th August, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,30,723	Inc.
Do. at Branches	29,95,036	Dec.
Other Deposits	7,94,360	Do.
Post Bills	74,190	Do.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,69,296	Dec.
Loans	3,93,681	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,49,0 7	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,16,930	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	4,68,0 9	Dec.
Do. at Branches	29,04,700	do.

No doubt Li Hung Chang, during his visit to this country, will be afforded all facilities for inspecting our arsenals and dockyards, but it is to be hoped that he will be taken among other places, to see some of our hospitals. His Excellency has already given practical proof of his interest in the healing art. Some years ago, after Lady Li recovered from a serious illness under the care of Western physicians, the Viceroy, to mark his high appreciation of the services of European doctors, himself subscribed and authorised a general subscription to found a hospital and dispensary in Tientsin. Li Hung Chang on one occasion accepted an invitation to witness surgical operations in the courtyard of his audience chamber, and he it was who at that time urged the late Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie to start a vaccine establishment in connection with the hospital he had assisted to inaugurate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS, M.P., who recently moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the case of the Maharajah of Jhalwar, has given notice of his intention to move at an early date the following resolution :—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to revise the arrangements under which political control is exercised over Indian Princes and Chiefs, and especially to provide that in future no deprivation or penalty shall be imposed upon an Indian Prince or Chief on the ground of maladministration or misconduct until the fact of such maladministration or misconduct shall have been established before a public and independent tribunal."

GENERAL MCLEOD, R.A., British Consul at Bangalore has resigned and is expected to be relieved of his duties very shortly, a successor to the appointment having been nominated by the local Government and now awaits the confirmation of the Secretary of State. Pondicherry Society will sustain a great loss by the departure of the gallant General and his family from the gay little capital of French India, where they have made themselves exceedingly popular during their five years residence in the town. The English Protestant Church at the Station, of which the General has been the Warden ever since his arrival, will suffer both pecuniarily and otherwise, for not only has he contributed most liberally towards the expenses of the establishment, but a though a member of the Kirk of Scotland, he has regularly read the Church of England Service every Sunday; and it is a notable fact that when he first joined the Church the congregation which seldom exceeded a dozen now averages upwards of 30. Officially the General has been in every sense the stalwart champion of the English residents of all ranks, degrees, and creeds, whose rights and privileges he was ever ready to maintain and protect. He has always been profuse in his charities, while his hospitality was dispensed with lavishness.

A REMARKABLE instance of a mother's devotion to her child is reported from Colchester. It is reported that a Mrs. Walker, wife of Sergt-Major Walker, of the King's Dragoon Guards, was wheeling her baby in the cavalry barracks, when the perambulator was knocked down by a restive horse ridden by a soldier. The horse continued to plunge, but although she herself was much injured, Mrs. Walker crawled on her hands and knees to her child to protect her. She had scarcely coverd the infant with her own body when the horse backed on to her and trampled on her. The brave woman had several ribs broken, and her right lung injured, whilst her face was cut and bruised. She now lies in a critical state in hospital. The child, which would certainly have been killed, escaped with only a shaking.

THE War Office has ordered that specimens of the cartridges which were issued for the Martini-Henry rifle at the Bisley meeting, and which have been largely characterised as defective through their varying quality, shall be sent to Woolwich for special examination. "D. V. L." writes to the *Times* :—"In reference to the complaints as to the quality of the ammunition supplied by the National Rifle Association at Bisley during the past meeting, perhaps it might interest soldiers to know that there are also great complaints as to the ammunition supplied to the militia this year. In my own corps we used the Lee-Metford for the first time this training; the powder was black, and it was 1892 ammunition put up in 1893 boxes, and four out of every ten rounds could not be fired."

IT is reported from Wilhelmshohe that the German Emperor is suffering from a slight affection of the throat. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says :—"It is announced that Kaiser Wilhelm has employed his leisure moments on his journey to the north in elaborating an idea for a new picture to serve as a pendant to the one published in connection with his name last winter, and entitled the 'Yellow Plague'; or, Nations of Europe watch over your most sacred goods.' The motive of the new work is said to be 'the protection of the arts and industry by the army.' Professor Knackfuss, of Cassell, who painted the other picture, has been entrusted with the task of representing His Majesty's ideas on canvas. The general outline of the work is thus described : 'Under a Gothic arch stand the ideal female figures that personify the Arts and Commerce, against whom a menacing cloud is advancing, out of which emerge terrifying hostile figures. A German warrior steps forward to confront the latter.' It is added that this picture also is to be published."

THE following statement, left in writing by the late Countess of Wemyss, is of a character that should help the cause of funeral reform :—"I particularly wish," wrote her ladyship, "that no undertaker should have anything at all to do with the management beyond providing the coffin, which I desire should be made as plain as it is possible to make it. I wish the coffin to be laid on the frame of a farm-cart or lorry, covered over with a purple, or some coloured, not black, so-called pall, and drawn by four horses, led by their own drivers, and I should like to be carried to the grave by such friends—workers on the estate—who are willing to do so. I hope that blinds will not be drawn down or crape worn, and that there be as little outward signs of mourning as possible. I hope these wishes will not be looked upon as in any way eccentric. They are not so. They are simply the expression of a feeling that pomp and expenditure in funerals are unbecoming, and that death at the end of a long and happy life is more a matter of thankfulness and rejoicing than of lamenation or woe.

M. PAUL DE ROUSIERS is a sympathetic student of Anglo-Saxon life, who has published his views on the American branch of the English-speaking family. In a new volume on "The Labour Question in Great Britain," of which a translation by Mrs. F. L. Herbertson is published by Messrs. Macmillan, we have a remarkable appreciation of the British working man, his physical and moral condition, surroundings, and prospects. It is always salutary, if sometimes painful, to see ourselves as others see us; we rise from the perusal of this volume with a new-born conviction that the average working man is a typical representative of all the fine qualities of the English race. M. de Rousiers finds the secret of our prosperity lies in the fact that "all the forces of the nation are at work to favour the ascent of the capable." Our national virtue is self-control, to which must be added the national seriousness. Unconsciously parodying, perhaps, the saying respecting Scotchmen, our author states that "Englishmen joke rarely and with difficulty." Comparing his lot with that of his Continental brethren, he finds that the British workmen occupies an enviable position. But M. Rousiers is full of confidence as to the ability of the workmen to adapt themselves to new conditions, and lays much stress on what he considers the great and commendable aim of the English educational system—namely, the development of character and all-round capacity rather than the mere acquisition of knowledge. "Many a French mother is inconsolable when her children grow up and she loses them. In England, as soon as children are strong enough to fight for themselves the parents' task is finished." British superiority is also shown in our colonising capacity. "To a Briton the whole world does not seem so great as does Europe to a Frenchman, and, above all, it seems less foreign."

THERE has been a failure for four millions sterling at Chicago, and the Stock Exchange there has taken a holiday—in other words, closed its doors for an indefinite period. It seems to have been caused by the breakdown of a "speculative deal" for a rise which might have had the most brilliant results, if the whole American people had been a party to the transaction. As it was, they went their will way without any thought of Diamond Match Stock or New York Biscuit. The speculators were doing nicely when the the Venezuelan scare gave the stock a heavy fall. But it soon recovered, and it was running into figures beyond the dreams of avarice when the silver plank of the Presidential platform gave it a fatal blow. Such is the reported history of the transaction, and it is in complete harmony with Mr. Chauncey Depew's latest deliverance on the ruinous effect of the silver craze. The chief difficulty in these American combinations for the rise seems to be to get Providence to stand in.

MR. ANDREW LANG'S new book "Pickle the Spy Disclosing the Treasons of A—M—, Esq., G— ; also of James Mohr Macgregor, and Maccallester, an Irishman, with the Secret Amours and Misfortunes of H. R. H. Charles P— of W—, drawn from the cabinets of the late Elector of Hanover, and of their French and Prussian Majesties," will be issued by Messrs. Longmans. This is not a novel, though it contains the materials of romance. The subject in the mysterious disappearance of Prince Charles from February 28th, 1749, practically till his father's death in 1766. These years, especially 1749, 1756, were occupied in European hide-and-seek. The Ambassadors and Courts of Europe, and the spies of England, were helpless, till in 1750 Highland chief of the highest rank sold himself to the English Government. The book contains his unpublished letters and information with those of another spy, James Mohr Macgregor, Rob Roy's son. These, combined with the Stuart papers in Her Majesty's Library at Windsor, the letters from English Ambassador in the State papers, the political correspondence of Frederick the Great, and the French archive illuminate a chapter in secret history. The singular story of Macallester the spy, also yields some facts, and the whole exhibits the last romance of the Stuarts, and the extremes of loyalty and treason, Mr. Lang's Christmas volume, which is now in the press, will this year be "The Animal Story Book."

TWENTY-NINE members of the House of Commons have signified their intention to be present at the inter-Parliamentary Conference on International Arbitration, to be held at Buda Pesth, on September 22nd, and 82 members have already intimated their adhesion to the objects of the Conference. A meeting of those interested in the movements was held in one of the Parliamentary committee rooms last evening. The Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., was appointed chairman, and Mr. W. R. Cremer, secretary of the British group. The attendance next month is expected to be larger than at any previous Conference. Fifty-seven members of the Italian Parliament have promised to be present, and the attendance will be confined either to actual members, of existing European Parliaments or former members, who have previously signified their adhesion to the objects in view. The members of the Conference will be entertained at a banquet by the Hungarian Parliament, which was voted a sum of 12,000 florins for the purpose.

THE new "road skate," a miniature bicycle with rubber tyres, is now on view in Oxford-street, London. The diameter of each wheel is about three inches, and in place of the bar upon which the saddle is affixed is a rest for the foot. The machine can be easily adjusted to the leg, and the skater is free to roam a nuisance to everyone with whom he comes in contact. There is, or lately was, at night in the streets in the vicinity of Peckham and New-cross a bicycle made for six, and it remains to be seen if

THE SITUATION IN RHODESIA.

A telegram from Bulawayo states that Col Plumer's column shelled a rebel stronghold on Aug. 5 inflicting some loss. One British officer was slightly wounded, and one man, wounded on the 25th ult, has died; while the accidental bursting of a gun killed Trooper Little, and wounded two others. The rebel chief Ndema has been defeated and his people dispersed by the column from Gwelo and Victoria under Major Hurrell; Trooper Matthieson and Corpl. Dan Haynes were killed. For reasons that have not yet been made apparent, 100,000lb. of grain loaded on the contractor's wagons at Pietersberg, in the Waterberg district, and destined for the relief of Fort Victoria, have been stopped, it is said, owing to the refusal of the Transvaal authorities to permit them to leave the territory of the Republic.

Orders have been received at Aldershot for the immediate embarkation of the 9th (Queen's Own) Lancers for South Africa, and it is rumoured that the destination of the Royal Scots Fusiliers may be changed from India for the Cape.

In answer to Mr. Maclean, Mr. Chamberlain explained in the House of Commons, on Aug. 4, that Sir Frederick Carrington was told before he left London that the policy of the Government was to supply at once whatever forces the authorities in Rhodesia might require for the purpose of stamping out the rebellion.

AN AFRICAN EXPLORER ON THE MATABELE REVOLT.

Dr. Emil Holub, the well-known Austrian African explorer, who has been repeatly in South Africa, writes (says the "Standard") Vienna correspondent) to the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" on the recent course of events in Rhodesia in the following terms:—

It was an unhappy idea to devote to colonisation a territory which only three years ago was taken by force of arms, and which is inhabited by a warlike tribe of black men who since 1837 have lived only by robbery and pillage, and have remained victorious in all struggles during the last sixty years, without their real character having been understood. Although the best results in the work of colonisation in Africa must be adjudged to the English in comparison with other colonising peoples there, they have yet totally misconceived the character of the Northern Zulus. The same mistake has been already repeatedly committed by British statesmen and generals in treating the most heterogeneous elements of the black race as natives, and perfectly equal beings, and consequently dealing with them all in the same way. The founders of Rhodesia, it is true, recognised in the Matabeles the strongest and most heroic South African tribe, but they did not take the trouble of accurately studying the history of the tribe and the character resulting from it. The writer mentions that in April, 1877, he published a pamphlet entitled "A Few Words on the Native Question," and he thinks that great losses and the present sad state of things in Matabeleland might have been avoided if the views he expressed in it had been heeded. Dr. Holub wrote at that time:—

The Matabele, a tribe of marauders who treat Europeans with contempt, would, if once subdued, need very severe laws. While most of the Bechuana tribes might be governed by civil officials, there would be needed for the Matabeles for many years a military force—an able force, ready for action at any moment to break the warlike spirit, the passionate desire for war, and the rapacity of this tribe.

He continues:—

Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company have earned great merit by the suppression of the warlike and rapacious Matabeles. As they, however, did not clearly understand these Zulus, they thought they had done the thing thoroughly, whereas the work de facto was only half finished. Instead of governing the country for a longer time with a firm hand and strong garrisons, the masters of the land committed the mistake of diminishing the number of troops, while Dr. Jameson committed the absurdity of undertaking an adventurous expedition with the best of the remaining men. Thereby opportunity was offered the Zulus of shaking off the yoke of the Europeans, and they were still more incited by the prestige of the English being lowered by Jameson's defeat.

Dr. Holub wonders that in England, where the love of justice and sympathy with the oppressed are ever wanting, none of the numerous friends of innocent victims in Rhodesia have as yet called to account the founders of Rhodesia, whose shocking disregard of the most necessary precautions has caused the present troubles there. The African explorer calls the events in Rhodesia memorable, because it is for the second time in the history of South Africa that the ingratitude of a people of the Banta race has been made visible. The first case was that of the Basutos, who, after having become wealthy and powerful, returned the English a bad recompense. The English had saved them twelve years previously, in 1868, from subjection and partial ruin by the Boers. Now the same thing is repeated in Rhodesia. The unhinging of the Matabele in 1893 put an end to the cruel massacres of which the Mashonas had been victims for fifty years, and saved them from complete destruction. And how did the Mashonas reward their liberators? They no sooner heard of the revolt of their mortal enemies, the Matabeles, than they themselves took up arms against their liberators. The rising in Rhodesia, Dr. Holub thinks, can be suppressed, even if the English troops do not co-operate, provided England supplies all the necessary arms and ammunition to the South African Colonists.

An important engagement took place in the Matopo Hills on Aug. 5, Col. Plumer's column encountered five of the rebel impis, which had combined, and completely broke them up. The fighting was apparently severe for about seven hours. Casualties:—

Killed (five).—Major F. Kershaw, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.; Sergt. Oswald M'Kioski, Sergt. William Gibb, Sergt. Innes Kerr, all of Matabele Relief Force; and Bn-Sergt-Major Alexander Winstone, Matabele Mounted Police.

Wounded (15).—Sergt-Major W.M. Josephs, M.R.F., slightly; Sergt. Arthur E. Brabant, M.R.F., slightly; Trooper W. M. Currie, M.R.F., seriously; Trooper Alfred W. Holmes, M.R.F., severely; Troop Sergt.-Major Rawlings Dumaresq, M.R.F.; Trooper Thomas Gordon, M.M.P.; Capt. Wimbley, B.F.; Lieut. the Hon. Hubert Howard, of Robertson's Cape "boys"; Lieut. Robert H. M'Culloch, R.A.; Lieut. Norman Warden Fraser, 2 Bndn. Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt.; Capt. Charles H. Fowler, M.R.F.; Cpl. Richard Turnbull, M.R.F.; and two Cape "boys," slightly. Lieut. H. J. Hervey, M.R.F., dangerously; since dead.

The rebel loss is estimated at 300.

A special telegram to the "Daily Chronicle," dated Bulawayo, Aug. 5, states:—"The rebels are well supplied with food and ammunition, but are disheartened by Carrington's rapid reduction of Butyani's and other obstacles from the west. He hopes to drive the rebels eastwards to the upper country. If this is successful our offer of peace will be repeated through Umzana, and probably accepted. Its acceptance will mean the beginning of the end."

Reports received from Mr. Vintcent, at Salisbury, state that the bodies of several more murdered white men have been found.

THE PRETORIA PRISONERS.

In the Commons, on Aug. 4, Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the two reformers, Mr. Sampson and Mr. Davies, who refused to sign a petition for pardon, were still kept in prison at Pretoria; whether they had sent a memorial to the British Agent at Pretoria, asserting that they laid down their arms under the promise of British protection; and whether any steps had been taken by the representatives of Her Majesty's Government in South Africa to obtain the release of these prisoners.—Mr. Chamberlain replied:

The two gentlemen referred to in the first paragraph of the question are in the Pretoria Prison, where they state that they are treated with every consideration and that the accommodation is now excellent. (Laughter.) I have received the memorial referred to in the second paragraph of the question, to which these gentlemen state that they (meaning the Reform Committee of Johannesburg) laid down their arms under the promise of British protection. This assertion is contradicted by the High Commissioner and Sir Jacobus de Wet. In reply to the last paragraph of the question, I have to say that on first hearing of the refusal to join with the other Reform prisoners in petitioning for clemency, I advised them by telegraph that they would be acting not inconsistently with their own dignity and for the general good if they signed a petition to the Government of the South African Republic like their companions. I have since repeated this intimation, and beyond this I am unable to go.

Mr. Maclean: Could not the right hon. gentleman make an appeal to the magnanimity of President Kruger to release the two men who seem to be the best of the whole lot? (Laughter.)—Mr. Chamberlain. I do not know anything about that, but it seems to me that it would be quite impossible for me to make such an appeal when the gentlemen themselves refuse to sign any petition. There was no reason I am aware of why they should not have joined with their fellow-prisoners when the petition was originally presented to the Government. If they had, they would no doubt have been dealt with equal clemency.—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett: Is it not the fact that Sir Jacobus de Wet promised them protection on the 9th of January when the people of Johannesburg were invited to lay down their arms?—Mr. Chamberlain: Sir Jacobus de Wet most distinctly repudiates any such statement and it is clear he could not have made such a statement, inasmuch as when persons start a insurrection in a foreign State they must be prepared for the consequences. (Cheers.) The Government whose subjects they are can only interfere to secure for them a fair trial and equal treatment.—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett: Was not the insurrection started against what the right hon. gentleman himself describes as a bad and corrupt Government?—The Speaker: Order, order.

A news agency has been requested to circulate the following:—

Savoy Hotel, Aug. 4. Sir,—In reply to a question asked this afternoon in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain replied, that Sir Jacob de Wet most definitely and distinctly repudiated any promise of protection on behalf of the Imperial Government to the inhabitants of Johannesburg who might lay down their arms in response to the appeal of Sir Hercules Robinson. I feel bound to state that Sir Jacobus de Wet, in presence of myself and a large majority of the Reform Committee, promised that if the inhabitants of Johannesburg laid down their arms, "not a hair of the head of any member of the Reform Committee would be touched, and that no personal indignity, such as imprisonment, would be inflicted on any of them." These words, or words to a precisely similar effect, were used, and I am confident that gentlemen present—many of whom are now in England—are prepared to substantiate them by affidavit. I had hoped that I should not have been compelled to break a silence which I recognise for the moment to be salutary. But, since the questions have been asked and an answer given open to serious misconstruction, I feel it my duty to report what took place.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LIONEL PHILLIPS.

MR. BARNATO AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Interviewed in Paris, on his return from South Africa, Mr. Barnato said Mr. Chamberlain's attitude during the recent crisis had averted war. There was now every indication of an era of prosperity for the country.

BOER CONCESSION TO THE UITLANDERS.

The Volksraad in Pretoria has passed a bill making provision for the education of Uitlanders' children in the Republic. The medium of instruction is to be the home language of the children.

ENGLAND'S DUTY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHAT is England's duty in South Africa? Mr. A. Michie has a "study" of the subject which covers some thirty pages of the August issue of "Blackwood." As a matter of fact, however, though it serves to display the existing tangle of South African affairs, this "study" does not supply an altogether satisfactory solution of an admittedly grave difficulty. It is largely an indictment of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and wholly so of the Colonial Office. Its main argument, put into the fewest possible words, seems to be that while the interests of the races of South Africa, white and black are to all intents and purposes identical, speculative politicians are answerable for the prevailing chaos; and that the home authorities are guilty of sins of both commission and omission in playing into the hands of self-seeking and unscrupulous men. Mr. Michie very frankly tells us at the outset of his paper that "a two months journey en zigzag through the Cape Colony, the two Dutch Republics, and Natal forms the slender basis of his pretensions to hold or to express opinions on events there," so that it is not surprising to find that his article is two thirds retrospect.

The most likely thing to place matters in their true perspective would, perhaps, be a faithful chronological record of Mr. Rhodes's career from the day he first set foot on the soil of South Africa down to the present time. On the one hand, this man is regarded as a sort of Augustus: a mighty pillar of the Empire, a man whose sole fault consists in occasionally and quite honestly using undesirable means to desirable ends; on the other, people speak of him as the "remnant of the grand army of France might have been expected to speak of the "great" man who left them to death and dishonour on the retreat from Moscow.

In his retrospect, Mr. Michie essays to show that the services of Mr. Rhodes in conciliating the Boers, which Mr. James Bryce has "so handsomely recognised," did not differ essentially from the conciliation of commoner men. "If they" (the commoner men) "yielded everything for the sake of profit"—all Cape politics, as it is said, being "on a cash basis"—"Mr. Rhodes yielded everything in order to obtain the Dutch vote in the Cape Parliament." Mr. Michie goes on to urge that Mr. Rhodes, having got himself appointed Deputy Commissioner for Bechuanaland in 1884—over the head of Mr. Mackenzie, and by inducing the High Commissioner to repudiate his own choice—made a surrender to the Transvaal "nearly as complete as Dr. Jameson's military surrender at Doornkop, only it was enveloped in a haze of coloured reports, after the diplomatic manner." Mr. Rhodes then "used the Afrikander Bond to place and keep himself in power in the Cape Colony, as he had used Irish Home Rule to carry his charter through Parliament." As regards the Chartered Company, Mr. Michie thinks "nothing remoter from its real objects could have been alleged than those set out in the preamble to the charter," and he is inclined to believe that, so far as Mr. Rhodes is concerned, the company has nearly served its purpose; and that his divorce from it would result in his own "apotheosis" as a hero and a martyr. The Imperial Government, it is suggested, granted the charter from motives of economy, but in a moment which the nation will come by-and-bye to find was one of penny wisdom and pound foolishness, for neither responsibility nor expense has really been evaded. Mr. Rhodes, has indeed, "got on the nerves" of Mr. Michie to such an extent that it is even said that "it might be a national economy to confer on him a dukedom with a king's ransom by way of subsidy rather than maintain him as the power behind the throne in Africa." His role, says Mr. Michie, is that of ruler of the rulers, without responsibility. "He had not even an official position in the Colony," says his critic, "when he was guiding the hand of the High Commissioner twelve years ago, and it would be absurd to suppose that, if a veteran official like Sir Hercules Robinson succumbed at a time when Mr. Rhodes had his name yet to make, and if subsequently, our Knutsfords and Ripons were like putty in his hands, either Earl Grey or Sir F. Carrington, or any other official person, will be able to resist such a man with the weight of De Beers and the Gold Fields companies, as well as an immense personal prestige behind him. Theirs will be the official responsibility; his the secret power." In referring to the position of the Colonial Office, Mr. Michie speaks of Mr. Chamberlain as "struggling with a nightmare of falsified intelligence." Mr. Michie does not love the Boers, referring to them as depredatory and unthrifty nomads who act on the principle which on a grander scale guides Russian policy, and whose forefathers trekked from Dutch rule long before the British era. The recent raid he speaks of as necessarily leading to the exaltation of German influence and as precipitating the revolt of the Matabele and the Mashonas, so that Rhodesia instead of conquering the Transvaal—which might have been conquered by the natural progress of absorption by social intercourse, the arts of civilisation, and intermarriage—has now to begin again ab initio with the task of reconquering itself.

The "hope of South Africa," lies, in Mr. Michie's view, in the eradication of pseudo-Imperialism, a general agreement among ourselves as to the goal of South African policy, the concentration of the Rhodesists and the assumption by the Imperial Government of the just burden of ruling without substitute or subterfuge. "The organisation of the efficient machinery of government, including the installation machinery of government, including the installation of a high commissioner "shielded from every influence save that of the Crown," would of course, cost money; but "not a tithe of what the neglect of our duty has cost and will continue to cost us." Mr. Michie's "study" is far too lengthy for adequate treatment in these columns, but it deals with a vast and intricate problem of such immediate and indeed world-wide importance that those of our readers who have the real welfare of the Empire at heart will, we feel sure, be glad to have their attention called to it.

THE TRIAL OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE.

THE trial of the appeal from the Court of Boma which acquitted Major Lothaire on the charge of having unlawfully put Mr. Stokes to death began on Aug. 3, before the Appeal Court of the Superior Council of the Congo State at the offices of the Council in Brussels. All that was done on Aug. 3 was the reading of a recapitulation of the proceedings at Boma. The evidence and documents put in went to show that Mr. Stokes was guilty of the charges brought against him of conniving with the enemies of the State and supplying them with arms and ammunition. Dr. Michaux's declaration indicated that he entertained no doubt as to Stokes's culpability. He was ignorant of the legal provision securing the right of appeal to the accused, but he admitted that he had asked for suspension of the sentence, which Major Lothaire refused to assent to, on the ground of the danger that might arise for his own [illegible] in the event of an intervention on the part of Stokes's [illegible] who should be spared.—On Aug. 4, evidence of an [illegible] ritative character was submitted to the Court tending to invalidate the allegations of Mr. Stokes's guilt and to show that he was innocent of the offence for which he was executed. Major Lothaire was subjected to a severe interrogatory by the President of the Court.—On Aug. 5 counsel for the Congo Free State delivered a long and elaborate argument virtually on behalf of the accused, contending that, whatever irregularities may have marked the proceedings in connection with the trial of Mr. Stokes by Court-martial Major Lothaire had acted without criminal or homicidal intent and in legitimate self-defence.

NOTHING, says the Lahore paper, can apparently stale the infinite variety of the controversy between Pope and anti-Pope, which is now to be reproduced on the Simla state ecclesiastic. Last Sunday the Bishop of Lahore preached, *a propos* of the recent Encyclical, a sermon designed to shew that the spiritual claims of the Vatican are wholly illusory; while next Sunday Monsignor Tylee will descant on "Ever-victorious Rome."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain ofttting; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

CASA BUONAPARTE.

A CORSICAN correspondent write in the "Westminster": The house of the Buonapartes is palpably haunted, for all that it is so obtrusively swept and garnished; perhaps because of that very fact. To step out of the teeming, noisy, unspeakably dirty streets of Ajaccio into the long suite of polished, echoing chambers strikes sharp notes of contrast and makes keen the edge of sensibility.

First of the ghosts hovers the parchment-faced notary, small of stature, Napoleon's father—ever terribly fretted and harassed as to what is to become of his thirteen children, and fighting desperately with all the weapons of the law for a property held, for the time-being, by a religious community. "How shall I leave more bread for such a family?" is Buonaparte pere's constant (but unnecessary) cry.

A mob of children seems to whirl and eddy above the brightly-shining waxed floors—kings, an emperor, a queen, and "royal highnesses." The girls are wild and unruly, like the little Carrys and Lettys that run, screaming shrilly, in Ajaccian courts and lanes to-day. The boys are more staid and sober. At least the famous son of the house left off all games. Instead of playing he "was busy." Instead of turning over the leaves of a book, he "read and studied." Some elders asked him, "How do you understand things that are too hard for a little ten-year-old?" He answered, "By always thinking about them." ("Eny pensant toujours.")

The island boys and men work their brains severely. In this trait Napoleon is the typical Corsican.

Nabulione (in local parlance) is "dour," compact self-centered. He wears "the dowgy look," offensest; but he can fix anyone, if need be, with a glance that pierces, or with a withering scowl. Against these he had another face to turn towards his mother, for he loved her well. The "Mater Regum," as she is described in the mortuary chapel-hard by, Madame Mere, as her worshippers called her in those long years after those struggling Corsican days. The house is full—full of her. In a corner is her spinet. A Paris pressman took away a curious relic. He told the concierge that the arch-relics had sent him to tune Madame Mere's piano, and he stole a string under pretence that he must have a sample in order to bring back the right kind of wire. Then he set off to boast of his trick in Paris.

So Madame, mother of thirteen, had leisure for music! One is unprepared for the spinet—associating Laetizia's early obscurity with severe toil. There is a vivid picture of her and Napoleon in a book about Provence—Mme. Buonaparte is washing the family linen at Antibes, while her lemon-skinned son, with the flat, black hair, wanders among the olive yards, or goes visiting Augustin Robespierre, his friend up at St. Cesaire. Laetizia would not be true to her native island's type of womanhood if she were not hard working. Napoleon would not be the quintessential male Corsican that he was did he not perambulate extensively, with idle hands, "neck out stretched," and "prone brow oppressive with its mind."

The faces of the notary and his beautiful wife look down from a mantelshelf in one of the rooms. There are those who profess to find all Napoleon's physiognomy in his mother's, and something more—an added graciousness; something expansive, generous, and debonnaire. Any day in the island, you may meet "the living image of "le petit caporal" but I have traveled long there and far, and have not matched the comely Laetizia's face.

Her own wooden bedstead stands in one little room, her sedan chair in another. A place has been found for the ivory "Holy Family" her son the General brought back to her from Egypt.

Gregorovius, the standard writer on Corsica, said he found the Buonapartes' house absolutely empty. Joanne, the unimpeachable guide, affirms that all the furniture was introduced when the house was repaired, not very long ago. The concierge declares that every relic is genuine, and everything just in the place it occupied more than a hundred years ago. Quite possibly, all are perfectly accurate. There are true Napoleonic "objets" still to be bought in Corsica, where faithful hearts cling as long as they can to heirlooms, but where the pinch of poverty is often felt seriously.

The "Salle de Reception" is as formal as is customary in Southern dwellings of any pretension. The furniture is that "of the period." So fare the dim, mirror-candle-sconces. The concierge makes a point of showing the trap-door through which Napoleon made good his escape from Paoli. It is "necessary" to a self-respecting Corsican to have at least one personal enemy. Paoli drove Nabullone across the bay to Capitello, where he subsisted upon dead mule for three whole days. Milelli, a small country house belonging to the Buonaparte family, "Madame Mere's" property is not far from Ajaccio. When the townsfolk threatened the Buonapartes' house, Letizia fled, with some of her youngest, to Milelli, whence she, too, made her way towards Capitello, and her famous son (nicknamed Nabullone in the family, because of his restless spirit) had half spied, half guessed the way the fugitives had taken, and now brought a sloop to meet them, and sailed away with mother and juniors to safety and Calvi. Napoleon had also a blood-feud with Pozzo di Borgo. Pozzo di Borgo, Pozzo cried, ingratified hatred: "It was not I that killed him; but I have thrown the last shovelful of earth upon his head;" In power and in exile, in youth and in maturity—as, by turns, England's, Austria's and Russia's servant—in every intrigue and combination of circumstances, Pozzo di Borgo followed the prime aim of his existence, his undying vendetta against Napoleon. How truly Corsican!

When the Madame Sans-Gene" Company lately came to Ajaccio, a leading citizen confessed: "To single performance of one Paris company in a season is as much as our narrow means here will permit. But a Napoleonic play! For that we must compass the impossible!" Their Paoli whose dust has lain so long in London, is the Corsican's great hero; but Buonaparte is a big brother, typical of the islander's strong points. The audience was not shocked at seeing him painted rude as "brutalite," nor offended that his Royal sisters of Naples and Parma were represented as scolding like fishwives. On the stage, years like these, the quarrelling sisters, and their appeal to "himself," while he draws together the wood-embers. When tired of the wrangling he runs at them, firetongs in hand, shouting "Basta! basta!" ("Hold your tongues!"), and the audience applauded the sentiment, as well as the "basta" of their daily speech. Do they not all know that he did go check his rough tongue even with exalted strangers? To the Italian duchess who danced with him at Milan he growled, "Sei Italiani sono tutti ladri." But "here for the match; for the noble partner replied, "non tuttisima Buonaparte." ("Not all Italians are thieves, but a good part of them"). "And then," said an apologetic contraption, "his sisters were for ever plaguing him!; So he was absolved.

Opposite the concierge's door grows a sturdy ivy-bush. There is a notice-board close by bearing these words:—

Ce lierre a été cueilli par
Mathieu Grossetti le 15 Mars
MDCCLXXIV, à la chapelle
Ste. Marie de Chiselhurst lieu
De Sepulture de S. M.
L'Empereur
Napoleon III.

(This ivy was gathered by Matthew Grossetti on the 16th of March, 1874, at St. Mary's Chapel, Chislehurst, where H. M. Napoleon III. lies burried.)

There is a dwindling party of Imperialists in Corsica. The Pretender signs proclamations in a newspaper, with a Napoleon in capital letters, and thanks Corsicans for "a loyalty that has never failed." The meetings of the Bonapartist Committee are announced publicly, and feast days and death days ceremoniously observed. But the Republic does not shiver these demonstrations worth even the trouble of suppressing.

In the Place Diamant, at a few minutes' walk from the home of his childhood, stands the largest of the monuments to Napoleon, on Viollet-le-Duc's granite pedestal. The flapper sides, facing seawards. At the corners are four of his brothers, kings of his making—Joseph, Lucien, Louis, and Jerome. They have the appearance of marching solemnly towards the sea. All the life-size figures, individually and collectively, they are artistically bad. Yet they stipche spectatorial feelings strangely. This must be due to the spirit of the place.

LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS.

THE India Office has issued a new memorandum on the study of modern languages in this country by [illegible] of the Indian Army. With regard to officers who [illegible] to proceed to Russia at the conclusion of their course of study at the Staff College, the following regulations have been remodelled, and [illegible] are the new paragraphs on the subject:—

"In the case of any officer of the Indian Service attached to the Staff College wishing to proceed to Russia to study the language after the termination of the Staff College course, he should apply through his Commanding Officer in India for the special recommendation (referred to in paragraph 7) four months before leaving the Staff College.

"On receipt of the special recommendation of the Government of India, the India Office will grant the officer leave (if admissible to him under the regulations which he is subject) to remain in England until the result of the first examination in Russian held after the date of his leaving the Staff College is known. Should he fail to pass the elementary test, he will be required to join his appointment in India within two months from the date on which the result is known; should be succeed, he will come under the same conditions as other officers on leave permitted to proceed to Russia."

The new memorandum omits the following subsidiary rule which appeared in the former issue:—

"With the exception of those officers who pass out of the Staff College, no officer will be regarded as having a claim to proceed to Russia on duty by reason of his having satisfied the test."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

LI HUNG CHANG IN ENGLAND.

LI HUNG CHANG landed at Southampton from Havre on Sunday afternoon (Aug. 2), and was conveyed to London by special train, arriving at Waterloo at 6.35 p.m. He was there received by the Chinese Minister in London, with the staff of the Embassy, by a representative of the Foreign Office, and conducted to the house, 15, Carlton House Terrace, which has been engaged for his occupation by the British Government.

On Aug. 3 Li Hung Chang passed a quiet day at Carlton House Terrace. Being fatigued by his journey from Havre, his Excellency had to forego a visit to Windsor which had been arranged. In the course of the day he received a few callers, including Mr. Goschen, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Curzon, M. P., and in the afternoon he drove through some of the West End thoroughfares with the members of his suite.

On Aug. 4 Li Hung Chang, after an interview with Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office, paid a visit to both Houses of Parliament. The famous yellow jacket was a conspicuous feature in the special gallery of the House of Commons for fully half an hour, during which time its distinguished wearer conversed with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Curzon. In the House of Lords the Throne was uncovered in honour of the visitor, who left, as soon as the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat on the Woolsack.

On Aug. 5 Li Hung Chang visited the Queen at Osborne. He travelled by special train to Portsmouth, and was conveyed to Osborne in the Royal yacht Alberta, which passed between the lines of the Fleet at Spithead, so as to give him an opportunity of viewing the vessels. The Envoy subsequently with the Queen was invested with an unusual degree of interest. The ex-Viceroy on presenting his credentials to Her Majesty, was the recipient of marked courtesy from the Sovereign and from the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On reaching Osborne the visitor and his suite were received by Lord Edward Pelham Clinton (Master of the Household), Sir Arthur Bigge (Private Secretary), Major the Hon. H. C. Legge and Col. Byng (Equeries). His Excellency, who walked along the corridor, was conducted to rooms set apart for his personal use. In a few moments he was joined in the reception room by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Prince Christian, who had been invited.

After luncheon in the ornate Indian room, the party proceeded along the main corridor towards the principal drawing-room in which Her Majesty was to receive the Ambassador. Lord Salisbury went on a little in advance of the rest of the party, and saw the Queen after which he immediately returned to the corridor—a magnificent hall decorated with statuary—and, addressing Li Hung Chang, said, "Your Excellency, the Queen is ready to receive you." Li Hung Chang, accompanied by his interpreter, and the interpreter, and followed by his suite and the English gentlemen in attendance upon him, were then ushered into Her Majesty's presence. The Queen was dressed entirely in black, with the exception of a little white lace about the head, while from a white bow near the left shoulder there was suspended a miniature photograph of the late Prince Consort. She was seated upon a small gilded chair, on the right of which stood Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Sparta, Lady Southampton, Mrs. Grant, and Miss Hughes. To the right of Her Majesty stood the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Sparta, Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, Sir Fleetwood Edwards (Privy Purse), Sir A. Bigge, Col. Byng, Major Legge, and Sir James Reid (private physician to Her Majesty). Lord Salisbury, advancing a little to the front, introduced the veteran Chinese statesman to the Queen, who bowed graciously, but did not rise from her chair. Li Hung Chang then proceeded to read a speech, which was in Chinese, and at the conclusion he handed the manuscript to his son, Viscount Li, who translated it into English, Her Majesty listening attentively throughout.

Li Hung Chang informed the Queen that he had been commanded by his august master, the Emperor of China, to pay his respects to Her Majesty, and that he had travelled many miles to carry out this mandate. He then handed to the Queen a large yellow silk envelope, which was supposed to contain the ambassadorial credentials. The Queen still remaining seated, said that she was very glad to see His Excellency, and remarked that he had had a long journey. Her Majesty was also understood to reciprocate the feelings of goodwill expressed towards her by the Chinese Emperor through the ex-Viceroy. The Queen then, for the first time during the interview, rose and bowed, and remained standing while his Excellency and suite slowly retired, making their obeisances as they left the Royal presence.

Shortly before four o'clock the Ambassador and his retinue returned to Trinity Pier, Tilbury Dock, and again went on board the Alberta to make the return journey to Portsmouth, visiting the Prince of Wales, and inspecting the Channel Squadron en route. As the Alberta approached the Osborne, the Prince of Wales and Duke of York were leaning over the side of the yacht, while the Princess of Wales had taken up a position near the wheel, kodak in hand. The Alberta soon got alongside the Osborne, and a gangway having been put out connecting the two yacht, Li Hung Chang proceeded to pay his visit to the Prince. His Excellency was received very cordially by their Royal Highnesses, with whom he had tea, chatting volubly all the while through the medium of the interpreter. In half an hour's time he rejoined the Alberta, which headed for Spit roadstead.

Li Hung Chang stayed during the night at the Royal Pier Hotel, Southsea.

On Aug. 6 Li Hung Chang was shown over Portsmouth Dockyard. He was visited by the mayor in the morning, and expressed himself highly pleased at the reception accorded him by the English people. He had never before seen such a sight as greeted him at Spithead on Aug. 5 previous day, and was greatly impressed by the power of England on the sea. His Excellency and suite were received at the dockyard by the Commander-in Chief, Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, and Admiral Superintendent Rice. Li Hung Chang, who appeared much pleased with all he saw, lunched with the Commander-in-Chief, and he afterwards left Portsmouth for London.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

THE railway has been completed up to the camp at Koshen, 105 miles, its greatest length of the permanent way laid in one day being over a mile and a half. This rapid progress shows the vigour and energy with which the work has been prosecuted, under great difficulties, in the hottest weather, through the most desolate and rugged region of the Soudan. Two steamers passed up the Jurash rapids on Aug. 4. At Koshen the heat culminated on Thursday night (July 30) in a violent thunderstorm, accompanied by a high wind and a sandstorm, which swept down many tents and huts in which the troops were quartered. There was a further heavy storm on Sunday afternoon (Aug. 2.)

3475, Pte. Mark Turner, died of cholera, July 23; 3936, Pte. George Hunter, died of enteric fever, July 24; and 3903, Pte. Bellamy, died of enteric, July 25; all of the 1st North Staffordshire Regt.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th August, 1896.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 2nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice,

By Order,
G. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th August, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8.45 p.m., and at Byculla Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Fort Head-quarters to-night at 6-30 p.m.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 24th instant and posted to No. 3, Sub-division No. 1 Company.—No. 509 Gr. F. Ashworth.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A meeting of those interested in Cycling will be held at the Corps Club, Rampart Row, on Friday, at 6-30 p.m. to discuss the formation of a Cycling Club in the Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS,

(*Gazette of India*, August 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J H Collins, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Estabt, with effect from the 24th July 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr Frank Finn, Depy Supt of the Indian Museum, are transferred to the Forest School, Dehra Dun, for two months, with effect from the 1st Sept 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Waterfield, offg Second Asst to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th July, 1896.

Capt S F Bayley, I S C, Political Asst of the 3rd class, appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the 21st July, 1896.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J M Wright as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr G Gordon.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr R MacGill, an Extra Asst Commr of the 3rd class in the Berar Commission, to be an Asst Supt of Police of the 1st grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, Mr S H King, an Extra Asst Commr of the 4th class, is appointed to be an Extra Asst Commr of the 3rd class, sub pro temp, with effect from 27th Jan 1896.

Mr W E Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Second Asst and Asst Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th August, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Lieut C D Field, I S C Wing Officer, 28th Madras Infty, appointed to officiate as a Political Asst of the 3rd class, and is posted as an Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt S E Robertson, I S C, Sqdn Comdr, and offg Second in Command, 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, is appointed, to be Political Assistant at Gooha, with effect from the 3rd Aug, 1896, and until further orders, vice Major A Masters.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W Bleeck as acting Counsul for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr O Schmidt-Ernsthausen.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent.—The following appointments are made, with effect from 1st Aug 1896:—No 1 Field Battery—Lieut C E Harington, R A, offg subaltern, to be subaltern, vice Lieut Langhorne vacated; and Lieut C W Stulpnagel, R A, offg supernumerary subaltern, to be supernumerary subaltern, vice Lieut H F Head, R A, posted to the arsenal at Bombay.

No 2 Field Battery—Lieut G A Hope, R A, offg subaltern, No 4 Field Battery, to be supernumerary subaltern, vice Lieut Brewster, vacated.

No 3 Field Battery—Lieut C H Roweroft, R A, offg subaltern, to be subaltern, vice Lieut G G Woods, appointed to the Ordnance Dept, No 4 Field Battery—Lieut G A Smyth, R A, offg supernumerary subaltern, No 2 Field Battery, to be subaltern, vice Lieut R G Ouseley, vacated

Lieut A P Douglas, R A, officiating ordnance officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 4th Nov 1895 to fill an existing vacancy

The appointmentment of Capt C Haynes as Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl C J Moorsom will have effect from the 30th Sept 1895.

Major-Genl G E L S Sanford, C B, C S I, commanding the Meerut Dist, to officiate in Command of the Forces, Bengal, with the local rank of Lieut-Genl while so employed, vice Lieut-Genl Sir W K Elles, K C B, deceased, dated 6th Aug 1896.

PENSIONS.

The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension estabt:—Sub Condr J Clarke, Mily Works Dept, Bengal; Sub Condr Lewis Coutts, Mily Works Dept Bombay; First class Asst Surgn C S Atkins, Subordinate Medical Dept, Madras; First class Assts Surgns J A Judd, and S C Sadasiva, Subordinate Medical Dept, Bombay; Condr G H Ashby, Ordnance Dept, Madras; Condr J McConnachie, P W Dept, Bombay; Sub Condr T Kelly, Mily Works Dept, Bengal; First class Asst Surg

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The attack upon French naval ordnance is not yet silenced. The assailants of the Ministry of Marine now deny the competence of the delegation of the Extra Parliamentary Commission, which, under the presidency of M. Chautemps, proclaimed the satisfactory character both of guns and projectiles. The vote given was unanimous, but Admiral Vallon and MM. Brisson and Lockroy abstained from voting; this, says M. Marc Dandry in the "Figaro," being because they had in effect provoked the debate and could not easily take part against their own contention. We are to judge, therefore, that they had been convinced against their will, but M. Dandry makes a crushing retort upon M. Lockroy, whom he ironically describes as the pseudo-Colbert of the Bourgeois Ministry. Why, he asks, if the heads of the Ordnance Department were ignorant and incapable imbeciles did not M. Lockroy remove them when he was Minister of Marine? As a matter of fact the Director of Ordnance was the only head of a department not dismissed during M. Lockroy's brief tenure of the portfolio. M. Paul Fontin, who led the attack upon the guns, maintains that the case cannot be settled until he, the principal accuser, has been heard. He has, accordingly written to Admiral Besnard demanding to be called before the delegates of the commission.

In an article upon the question of coast defence, in the course of which he attacks the present mixed naval and military system upon which the French defences are administered, Lieutenant Duboc, in the Yacht, gives some interesting facts concerning the "inscription maritime," which, if they are accurate, may well make Englishmen envious. He says that it has been proved before several naval committees of the Chamber, and is not denied by the Ministry of Marine, that, when all existing French warships are commissioned with full complements, there will remain 50,000 inscrits for whom no employment is provided. He proposes to utilise them for serving in the coast batteries, &c. It seems an incredible thing that these 50,000 men should not have been used for the national defence in the war of 1870, but this, says M. Debuc, was the case. If they had their place in the batteries now served by the War Department, a full army corps, he tells us, would be released for operations in the field. Elsewhere in the same paper M. Duboc discusses descriptively our naval manœuvres, and seems somewhat surprised that the mobilisation was accomplished without depleting the depots and establishments. There is clearly, he thinks rightly, not such a dearth of men as Frenchmen have been taught to believe. At men same time we ceatainly cannot boast of 50,000 men over and above our requirement.

The Santa Fe, one of the four torpedo-boat destroyers which Messrs. Yarrow are constructing or completing for the Argentine Government—her sisters being the Corrientes, Missions and Entre Rios—made a trip down the Thames as far as Dovercourt the other day to enable a number of officers and others to estimate her qualities. The vessel is really complete, for she has made her official trials as we recorded. A special feature is that she has a "tumble home" at the sides, but the distinct advantage is that the deck and sides covering the machinery and boiler spaces are protected by ¼ inch. of tough steel, sufficient to resist the fire of rifles and machine guns. There is a slight corresponding loss of speed, and the two qualities have to be weighed one against the other. Within the subdivision of the hull is much as in our own Service, but there is a peculiarity in the location of the commanding officer's cabin and the officers' quarters next to the engine-room, where the motion of the vessel is least felt. The Santa Fe went down from Poplar, and left Gravesend at about noon, working up against a fresh head wind to twenty knots, increased to twenty-four knots off Southend. Everything worked satisfactorily. The machinery consists of two independent sets of triple expansion engines, developing 4,000 horse-power, and supplied by six straight-tube water tube boilers of the Yarrow type, four in the main and two in the forward stokeholds. Forced draught is provided by two fans placed horizontally, driven by small engines laid on the stokehold floors. The armament comprises one 18in. torpedo-tube in the stem for direct fire ahead, two 18in. deck torpedo-tubes, one 14lb Maxim-Nordenfelt gun, in an elevated position on the conning tower forward, two six-pounder quick-firers amidships and one aft, and two Maxims on either side of the conning tower. Among the visitors on board were Admirals Bowen-Smith and Boys, the Naval Attaches of the French, Austrian, Russian Spanish, Argentine, Japanese, and Chinese Embassies and many other officers and officials.

From recent issues of the Invalide Russe we glean some items of naval intelligence. A torpedo gun boat, the Bakan, has been laid down at St. Petersburg, where the launch of a torpedo-boat is recorded. The summer operations of the Baltic Fleet include target practice with quick-fire guns at moving marks, long-distance signalling, day and night torpedo-boat manœuvres, night attacks, landing operations, &c. The ships for the Mediterranean are the Imperator Alexander II. and Navarin, the torpedo cruiser Possadnik, and two torpedo boats. Rear-Admiral Avellan has been appointed to the command of a division in the Baltic, that of ships under trial, and has hoisted his flag in the Sissoi Veliky. Rear-Admiral Lavroff has been appointed second in command of the Black Sea Fleet, and is succeeded at Sebastopol by Rear-Admiral Walrond.

The discussion of the Italian Naval Estimates of 1896-97 was in many ways remarkable. It should clearly that there is no purpose of abandoning the naval policy of the country, and that only hard financial necessity with drive the Government to retrenchment. The most noteworthy speech was that of General Afan de Rivera. He deplored that after a deduction of 2,000,000 lire for Erytrea, only 93 millions remained for the proper purposes of the Navy, of which 22 millions for shipbuilding, and the pointed out that a few years ago the expenditure under this head was 27 millions on the ordinary estimates, in addition to large sums in the extraordinary charges. He alluded to the neighbourhood of Bizerta, urged that the San Martino, Maria Pia, Castelfidardo Ancona, and perhaps the Affondatore, should be struck out from the fleet, since to include them in any estimate of strength was a dangerous delusion, and pointed out that Italy was not well supplied either with swift torpedo-boats or with catchers. It was regrettable, too, he said, that the State dockyards built more slowly than the private yards, and finally he urged the re-establishment of the Naval Council, a sort of general staff for the Navy. The moral of his address was that, since Italy cannot consent to lose her naval position, she must increase her naval outlay. In urging the claims of the Navy, Admiral Accinni made the true remark that a sea power can only defend her coasts by commanding the sea. The purpose of transferring the naval station from Naples to Taranto was another matter discussed, and once again the representatives of Naples rose in determined opposition.

According to the "Temps," when Li Hung Change visited Admiral Besnard at the Ministry of Marine, he showed lively curiosity in regard to all that concerned armour and projectiles, drawing from the Minister a short sketch of the development of the means and principles of attack and defence in modern warships. The venerable statesman displayed keen interest in this matter. His ideas were vague in regard to modern explosives, but he made diligent inquiry into all that concerned the subject, and showed himself to be very alert upon all naval matters. Admiral Besnard knew the imperial Viceroy at Tientsin in 1891-92, when the great floods succeed to bad harvests scattered misery through the province. The old statesman made many inquiries concerning French officers who were then in the French ships in the Far East.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, the Rector, that the Armenian Martyrs Memorial, at Hawarden, shall take the form of a cross in the churchyard in addition to the stained glass window which is to be placed in the south aisle of the church. The material for the pedestal will be contributed from quarries in England, Ireland, and Wales, and the cross itself will be of Celtic design. Inscriptions in Armenian by a Jesuit and Gregorian ecclesiastic, and in English by a member of the committee, will record the circumstances of the Orfa and other massacres. Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Reims, has been invited to write the Latin inscriptions.

The Delegates of the Clarendon Press have just made a new move to quicken the production of their great Oxford English Dictionary. Their second editor of the work, Mr. Henry Bradley, M.A., has hitherto done his share of it in London—the British Museum and at home. The Delegates have assigned him the North House at their Press as a dwelling-house, and have prepared a nice set of work-rooms for his staff in the business part of their premises. Mr. Bradley and his assistants moved into their new buildings last week, and are now comfortably at work in them. The Delegates hope that by this concentration of the Dictionary workers—the first editor and his staff having been long at hand—close to the printers of it, time will be saved in many ways, and the issue of its parts in regular quarterly succession secured.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and essentially purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ss Echuca, 1,735 tons, Captain A W Bond, cleared yesterday for Karachee, in ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C Hansen, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's ss Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (1st August) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's ss Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta (23th July) via coast ports, brought a general cargo and Mr C E Cooke and two deck passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's ss Caledonian, 2,093 tons, Captain F Blanc, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Marseilles (9th August) via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Marseilles—Captain Birman, Mr C S Sutney, Mr Birato, Lieut Hildebrand, Mr L Dieple, Mr Guillaire, Mr C H Gerrard, Lieut Baldock, Captain Bailly, Mr J Shinasi, Mr Lunch, Mr Haim Salem, and Mr Leamay. From Suez—Mr A Habib. From different ports—15 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Nurani (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Aug 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Dwarka (s)	Rice	Karachi.
	Bombay (s)	Robertson	Batoum.
	Naderi (s)	Raffin	Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Echuca, Bond, for Karachi.
" King Arthur, Hansen, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Caledonien, for China and Japan.
" Dumra, for Karachi.
" Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.

KARACHI.

August. ARRIVALS.

9	Gissela s	Grisogono	Bombay.
	Maria Valerie s	Fellner	Trieste.
10	Kilwa s	Gimlett	Bombay.
	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay.
	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
11	Mahamuda s	Hickson	Bombay.
	Alphie s	Etienne	Bombay.
12	Lockeley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool via Bombay.
13	Thorndale	Lotimer	London.
	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Bombay.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Bombay.

August. DEPARTURES.

9	Gisela s	Grisogono	Trieste, Aden, &c.
	Maria Valerie s	Fellner	Bombay.
10	Simla s	Grier	Bombay.
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
11	Mahamuda s	Hickson	Persian Gulf.
	Alphie s	Etienne	Persian Gulf.
12	Dumra s	Russel	Bombay.
14	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Bombay.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. City of London, Campbell, E Byrde & Co., (not known).
" Lockeley Hall, Collin, F Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
" Thorndale, Lotimer, M Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	Departures. To
June 28	Nour-El-Bahr	Cooke	Hodeida		
August 1	Bizeon H M's	Cartwright	D'Jibouti		
2	Mount Tabor	Chivers	Jeddah	12	Calcutta
8	Mimo R I M.	Bauch	Somali coast.		
	Sutlej	Symons	Bombay	18	Bombay
1	A Provana It M of War.	Colltilletti	Zaila	12	Zeila
10	Jubeda	Tyndall	Jeddah	11	Bombay
	Shanon	Crewe	London	10	Bombay
11	Arion	Gopcevich	Bombay	11	Tries e
	Rewa	Campbell	London		Calcutta
	Duke of Argyll	Cundy	London		Brisbane
1	Rostroma	Kitaleff	Vladivostok	13	Ode-sa
	Moshtari	Clark	Bombay	13	Jeddah
	Keemun	Castle	Clyde	12	Japan
	Egitto	Racigalupo	Mus-owa	13	Mus-owa
	Natal	Vernon	Marseilles		China
	Imperator	Vidos	Trieste		Bombay
13	Zuli	Keen	Busreh		London
	S Barkhud	Grant	Somali coast	15	Hodeida
	Carthage	De Horne	Bombay	13	London
	C Matheson	Beer	Calcutta		London
14	Meyun	Morris	Somali coast	15	Somali coast
	Goorkha	Morris	Calcutta	14	London
	Melbourne	Bourdon	Bombay	15	Marseilles
15	Strathairly	Colthurst	Kurrachee		Hull
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	16	Hodeida
	Tuna	Ogindinssen	Somali coast.		Somali coast
16	Horzon	Isendroff	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Clan Ross	Dickson	Calcutta		London
	Ileafee	Salem bin Ali	Saher		
	Parmelia	Rodick	Renfrew	18	Fremantle
17	Gisela	Grisogono	Bombay	17	Trieste
	Castlevestry	Horsfield	Probilongo		Port Said F O
	Amazone	Bousquet	Zanzibar		Marseilles

Aden, August 17.

DAILY EXPORT.—August 25.

For Liverpool.

Aston Hall s—609 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 23 bales wool, R Nanjee; 59 bales wool, Ebjee Siwjee; 58 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 55 bales wool, Allimia Jaffer; 275 cwt wheat, and 6.0 linseed, Poona Jairam; 5,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co: 46 bales hemp, Kika Khooshall; 50 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 5 bales silk waste, L Nanabhoy.

Shannon s—375 cwt wheat, and 600 cwt linseed, Poonja Jairam.

For Antwerp.

Horatio s—310 bales cotton, E Shinner and Co; 150 bales cotton fly, L Fakir; 6,317 cwt rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 6,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Stolzenfels s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Stolzenfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 5 bales wool, Belee and Kazi; 32 cases carbuncles, Santokobund Saida; 7 bundles carpet, 5 cases brassware, and 12 cases curiosities, S J Tellery and Co; 440 bales cotton, The Bomcay Co: 235 cwt myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 6,000 cwt rapeseed, and 300 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Bremen.

Stelzenfels s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

on Dunkirk.

Baron Belhaven s—5 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

For Genoa.

Clan Drummond s—220 tons old iron, C Boggiano.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1 bundle carpets S J Tellerey and Co; 201 cwt myrabollams, J Joom abhai.

For Calcutta.

Loodiana s—100 bales cotton, Shirooo C Sethna.

For Hongkong.

Pekin s—4 cases opium, The P and O Co.

Caledonia s—6 cwt gundaburns, M M Essabhoy; 7½ cwt ivory, M H E Elias; 2 cwt gonda horns, M M Essabhoy.

Musagon s—15 cwt colarus, J Tejpal; 125 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 54 bales cotton, and 16 bales twist, H A Rehman Sheerazi; 275 bales twist, N E Mody and Co; 95 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 311 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 3 cwt sharkfins, Ismail Parpia.

For Shanghai.

Mazagon s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Pekin s—50 bales piece goods, Framjee Sons and Co.

For Kobe.

Mazagon s—200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 4 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness, Diarrhœa, Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

PURE BLOOD
Is the source of good health.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.
Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - Binning & Co.
Karachi: ROBINSON MORRISON & Co.

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.
For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.
Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for
BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., Ld., NEW YORK.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, Yours truly, J. Hill.

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"It is 75 years ago since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

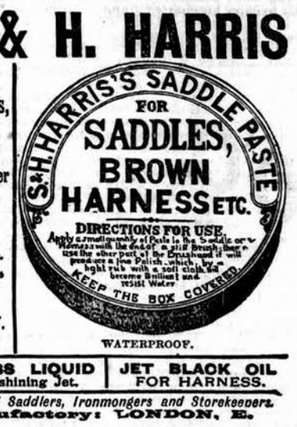
MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A Professional Nurse. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
Dear Sir,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

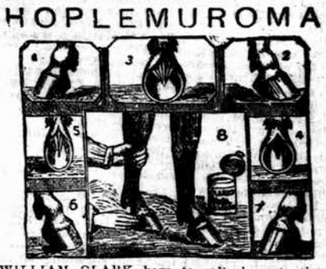
BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

What to Drink in Hot Climates
Barley Water made from Robinson's PATENT Barley
and nicely flavoured with lemon.

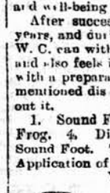
BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

NOTICES.

W. CLARK'S
HOPLEMUROMA



WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his
HOPLEMUROMA
(HOOF OINTMENT)
For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.
This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.
After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.
1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.
Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.



METROPOLITAN POLISH
For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish
For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.
Made in Three Shades—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.
Brown Boot Stain
For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.
FOR ALL KINDS OF BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS
For Outward Application.
The Great Remedy for Roarers & Whistlers.
A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.
This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.
A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.
This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS
For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes. Price 7-7-0.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.
No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.
No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.
No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.
No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.
No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,
Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.
(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ½, ¾, ⅞, ⅝, ¼ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.
Agents:—Treacher and Co., Byculla, Bombay and Poona;
Bathgate & Co., A. Leslie & Co., } Calcutta.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

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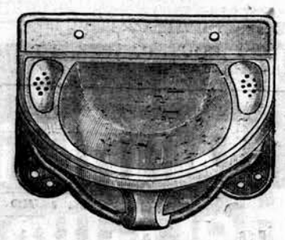

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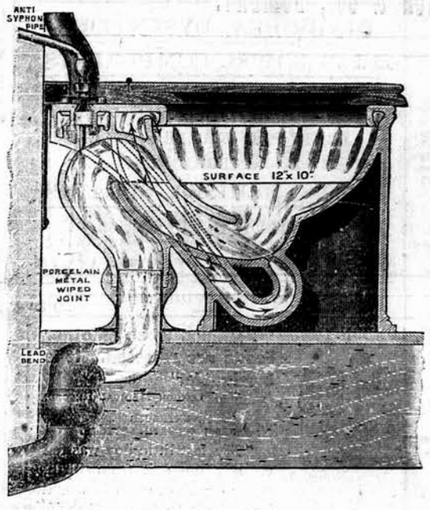

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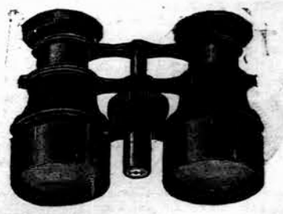

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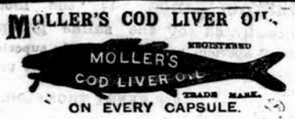

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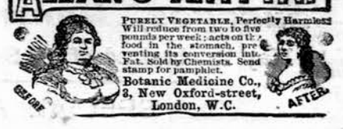

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